PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.
PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH STREET, (OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)
G. D. BRIGHAM, ... *Editor.*
. D. THOMPSON, . . *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy..... 3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week)..... 18 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, (per year)..... $10 00.
Address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

LOCAL NOTICES.

The G. A. Association--Answer to Gen. Van Wyck's Attack.

From the New York Herald, Dec. 19.:

General Van Wyck, on Thursday last, made an attack in Congress on the Gettysburg Association for erecting and endowing a home for our disabled soldiers on the battle field of Gettysburg, in which he stated that the immense collection of diamonds offered by the Association, and valued at $400,000, were a lot of "worthless stones, composed of crystal, either 'paste diamonds' or Cairn stones," as he also said that a free speech of the Association as the prospectus of the Gettysburg Association, being worth fifteen cents was not worth more than $5,000, or one-fourth part of that sum. In reply to the first allegation, Messrs. Bruce & Spaulding, one of our first jewelry firms, under the Metropolitan Hotel, who had the direction and exhibition for over a month previous to the transfer of the gems to the safe store of Mr. John Thomas Hotel, have issued the following card:

DIAMONDS OF THE GETTYSBURG ASYLUM ENTERPRISE.

Our attention having been called to a statement of Mr. Van Wyck in Congress, to the effect that the Diamonds, &c., of the Gettysburg Asylum were "worthless stones," we feel called upon to say that, whatever may be the merits of the Association itself, this part of his statement is wholly without truth, having consented to their exhibition at our store for a time, we had ample opportunity of satisfying ourselves that they were pure gems, and probably the largest selection of fine stones ever combined together in this country.

BROWN & SPAULDING, Jewellers,
No. 86 and 370 Broadway.

Similar testimony in regard to the value and purity of the stones has been elsewhere given by Messrs. Hale Brothers, diamond importers, of 25 Maiden Lane, and J. Hermann, diamond setter, of 204 Broome street, New York--probably two of the largest diamond houses in the world in their respective lines of business.

General Van Wyck's assault in regard to the diamonds having been thus effectually disposed of, his attack upon the value of the farm is not less effectually squelched, for ex-Recorder Jas. M. Smith, one of our most intelligent lawyers, in out in a card which says: "The statement of General Van Wyck as to the farm is equally untrue to the statement about the diamonds. I have refused $15,000 for the farm, and since I owned it I have laid out over $10,000 in improving it. The taxes on it were $220 last year, on the place there is a water power of great value. I have offered $15,000 for the water power and the saw mill, with twenty acres of land attached, and the whole farm is nearly six hundred acres. Then again, the farm is stocked with horses, cows, oxen, sheep and all the implements for farming upon it. It lies within two and a half miles of a flourishing village, and there is a home market for everything it produces. Friends can inspect the Gettysburg Association. General Van Wyck has been deceived by some lottery swindlers, and the matter ought to be traced to its source."

It will thus be seen that General Van Wyck has to pick his first and try again before he can successfully impugn the reliability of the enterprise, or prevent the enterprise for furnishing a home to the disabled and crippled soldiers of the present civil war. No doubt, as ex-Recorder Smith suggests, General Van Wyck has been deceived by some professional lottery dealers who want all the profits of this business for themselves, and hate to see any of it going (as nearly half a million dollars must now go) for the primary relief and benefit of our heroes with only one arm and one leg left.

To Wholesale Buyers

Of Dry Goods we are offering special inducements—job lots from the Eastern Auction Sales—Shawls, Dress Goods, Housekeeping Goods, Men's Wear, Hosiery, Skirting, Prints, &c. J. W. Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

Silks

For the coming promenade and evening dress, at reduced prices, at Barker's sale.

For Medical Use.

The great reputation that the house of McClarran & McKennan has acquired as dealers in *pure medicinal liquors* is certainly well merited, and never at any time has their stock been so large or well selected as at the present time, including all the leading brands of French Brandy, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines, Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum; also, the celebrated Scotch and English Ales and Guiness' Stout. Also, that famous Washington County Old Rye Whisky, so well known and appreciated.

French Merinos,

Greatly reduced in price, at Barker's closing out sale.

Shawls,

Long and Square, Cashmere and Wool Plaid. Great bargains at Barker's sale.

Great Bargains

In Winter Clothing, for the Holidays, at the Big No. 13, St. Clair street. Bulletin of prices:

German Beaver Overcoats at $12, worth $25.
French Beaver Overcoats at $20, worth $40.
English Point Overcoats at $25, worth $50.
Lockskin suits at $12, worth $25.
Irish Derbies suits at $15, worth $30.
Broadcloth suits at $18, worth $35.
Cassimere pants and vest at $5, worth $15.
Union pants and vest at $6, worth $12.
Working pants at $2, worth $4.
Boys' Clothing and Underclothing at half price.
Call in this and bring it with you, and be not deceived by those in the neighborhood who hang out goods, the prices of which are untrue, leading people to believe that theirs is the Big No. 13 Establishment.

Cloth Sacques

At one half former prices at Barker's sale.

Our Cloak Department

Is supplied with the latest styles, materials and trimmings. The superiority in the taste and workmanship of garments made in this house is unsurpassed, and we are offering great bargains in ready-made garments, J. W. Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

Specialities for the Holidays

At Putnam & House's Gents' Furnishing Goods Emporium, No. 75 Fifth street. *A choice stock of goods expected by for the Holidays. Rarest bargains ever offered.*

BACHELORS! BACHELORS!!—Send your Linen to City Laundry. Office, No. 4 St. Clair street.

Rare Chances for Gifts

At the Universalist's Fair *this week* at City Hall.

SEND orders by mail to City Laundry, No. 4 St. Clair street.

DR. AHORN will be professionally at his rooms, 184 Smithfield street, from January 15th to the 20th.

For Holiday Gifts.

Segars, Tobacco, Pipes, Cases, &c., go to L. N. Hadl's Tobacco Emporium, No. 184 Wood street, intersection of Liberty street. Drop in and examine our new stock.

FAMILY WASHING carefully done at City Laundry, 4 floor, No. 4 St. Clair street.

Leaf Tobacco.

Havana, Yara, Connecticut, New York State, at New York prices, branch of Julian Allen, 172 Water street, New York. Daniel F. Dinan, 78 Water street, Pittsburgh.

CITY LAUNDRY—Send your Clothing. Office, No. 4 St. Clair street.

A Very

Superior Shirting Muslin for 12½c, at Barker's.

Holiday Skating.

The Rink will be open this evening. Band commences playing at 7 o'clock. Look out for advertisements of Star Skaters. Maud Melville will shortly appear.

The Rink.

Tonight the Keystone Rink will be reopened, after having been closed for 30 days to improve the ice for the Holidays. The full week of splendid skating that the patrons of the Rink have already enjoyed so early in the winter, augurs favorably for a long and successful season, and exhibitions by the finest Star Skaters, tournaments, &c., (which will soon commence,) will add still more to the enjoyment of the crowds that nightly throng this popular place of amusement.

What is Thought of Norwood in England.

The London *Saturday Review* says of Henry Ward Beecher's novel: "The most natural and amusing parts of the book are made up of the by-play of fun and chaff between what we should, in this country of distinctions, call the lower grades of society. We are sorry not to be able to find any thing half so racy, edifying, or full of point in the talk of those in whom we should expect to see the fruits of higher cultivation. It may be our own fault in not following the progress which a free and enlightened country is able to effect in the humdrum usages and rules of the English tongue. We are not yet used to such phrases in the mouths of our leading divines, popular orators and men of letters as 'through *all* Sunday,' or that Alice *'liked* to have been swept into battle.' Our scholars have not yet learned to speak of 'a carpatidge.' The word 'plead,' used as a preterite, grates upon our ears as a decidedly unpleasant novelty. 'I had hoped for some sympathy.' Barton writes, 'I *plead* for only a word.' More than once Dr. Buell '*plead*' in his pulpit prayers, and the refined and fastidious Rose declares, 'I *laid* down upon the bed and was asleep.' It is useless, we apprehend, protesting against innovations of this kind. Interference with the freedom of trans-Atlantic grammar would probably do nothing but call up the worst hostility of the Know-nothings. The Monroe doctrine has grounded itself too deeply in American soil. In literature, as in politics, the Old World will be told to keep its insular and worn-out teaching to itself."

THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

The holidays are at hand again! And merry let them be, say we to our readers as we greet them once again in the season of the Yule and the Mistletoe.

For more than fourteen centuries Christendom has agreed to consider the twenty-fifth day of December as appropriate for the purposes of its memorial of the day

"When Christ was born of Mary free
In Bethlehem, in that fair city;
And angels sang with mirth and glee
In the highest, glory:"

It was early seen to be fitting that the birth of Him who was given to man as the deliverer of the races and as the mysterious link connecting the transcendent and incomprehensible Deity with humanity, its nature, sympathies and affections, should have its annual return commemorated with due solemnities and jubilant celebrations; and Christmas through the passing ages has come down to us as among the most venerable of the periods marked by the events of the Evangelic history. The disputes which have arisen as to the exact season of the year in which the first advent occurred, and the uncertainties which in the absence of positive historic data are found in determining with certainty the precise day upon which the nativity took place, are matters which may trouble the brain of the learned Thebans, who delight in the mysteries of Chronology; and may, "an't please them," form the subject, profitable or otherwise, of acrimonious wrangling among the critics; but the great heart of Christendom "will care for none of these things." The followers of JESUS will, despite these disputings, abide in the faith that at some season in the year, upon one of the nights of one of the years of that golden age, "a son was born" in the city of DAVID, and laid in the manger: that in the starlight and stillness, shepherds, in one of the pasture valleys, which perchance, in earlier years the feet of DAVID had traversed, listened in wondrous amaze, and rapt awe to the song of the Angels, who exulted as the home of poverty was gladdened by the coming and presence of Him, whose glad tiding were afterwards to be forever the light and joy and comfort of the lowly dwellings, and the especial inheritance and blessing of the poor; and no shadow will fall across the threshold where the holiday is being kept, where the feast is being prepared, and where the gladness of a thankful heart is making merry in the freedom from care, the cessation from toil, and the gatherings of the household; where blithesome childhood is counting the gifts, and dancing in the exuberance of its joy over the beneficence of "Krisskingle," or the gifts of "Santa Claus," because some grave doctor may shake his philosophic head and pronounce with all solemnity his opinion that June, not December, is the month when the World's Redeemer came. And of these disputings and doubtings the "merrie multitude of younglings" who scamper along the streets and highways, and hail each passing friend for their yearly tribute, know as little as they would care; and their jubilant glee, the universal exuberance of joy, the gladness which irradiates the cheek, which flashes the sparklings from the eye, which rings out its laughing voice upon the cold wintry air, which thrills through the pulses and makes the heart leap, which makes the very fingers to tingle and the feet to course nimbly along the paths,—all these make the very soul rejoice that this festival has never been crushed out, and its blithesome sports and joys discontinued. What if the festivities of our Christmas time are a medley of Christian and Pagan rites, if Scandinavian and Teutonic, the Roman and the Druidic, *have* been transformed *to serve the purposes* of its festivity, have become in the gladness of the day associated with the memorials which have their real origin in the nativity at Bethlehem, and are by them in greater or less degree controlled and directed? Thus there is exhibited the universality of that love which is inherent in our nature for those things which give scope for the exercise of the activities of the sunnier attributes of our humanity; and there is shown all the more vividly the power and vitality of the religious system and civilization which became possible by the advent of the Lord of all coming centuries, and which can thus permeate with its own happy spirit and transform to its own purposes of gladdening and ennobling life all that it touches or holds.

And so then let the bells ring our their merry chimes! Let voices of cheer and salutations of gladness—the gifts of kindness and of blessings abound. Let the fires burn brightly, and happy eyes look upon the red coals as they send out their warmth upon the clustering family gatherings. Let the rich not forget the poor, nor the poor be envious of the rich.

"Now let our neighbors' chimneys smoke,
And Christmas blocks be burning;
Their ovens they with bak'd meat choke,
And all their spits be turning.
Without their doors let sorrow lye;
And if for cold it hap to die,
We'll bury it in a Christmas pie,
And evermore be merry.

Let the "Yule," as it was wont in days of yore, completely consume as it burns all the strifes and bickerings, the animosities and differences of the year past. In the Christmas carol let there be the glorious angel-song, "Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, good will toward men." And let the actions of the life—its deeds of benevolence and of kindness, of mercy and of love—be the grand music to which it shall be set, and to which it shall be sung in the ears of the happy people. Let the Ghost of the dead Marleys, with the clanking chains which they have forged, appear to the living Scrooges, and so let them see the visions of Christmas Past, Present and to Come, as to be transformed by the lessons of the Spirits into those whose names shall be household words of honor; whose presence shall be ever welcome, and whose munificence shall everywhere scatter blessings.

"God rest you, merry gentlemen,
Let nothing dismay you;
"A merry Christmas to us all, my dears, God bless us!"

Let readers and writer re-echo.

And last of all, as he sits on his little stool close to his father's side, with his withered little hand in his and his crippled limb upon the iron frame, as he remembers on this Christmas "who made lame beggars walk, and blind men see," lifting up his pale, thin face let Tiny Tim, from the depths of his loving heart, and with the melody of his sweet spirit, say, "God bless us, every one."

The Connellsville Road.

The Somerset, Maryland, *Herald*, referring to this road, remarks that "the experience of each succeeding year the more clearly demonstrates, not only the necessity for the completion of this road, but the limmensity of the trade in store for it. Its merits are daily forcing themselves upon the attention of the intelligent business men of the State, and we trust ere long to have removed the antagonism which has hitherto prevented its completion."

THE Secretary of the Treasury, in compliance with a resolution of the House, transmitted to that body recently a communication showing the amount of tax collected on distilled spirits, from which it appears that in 1865 the revenue was $3,300,000; in 1866 it was $28,500,000; in 1865 it was $16,000,000; in 1866 it was $29,200,000; in 1867 it was $28,400,000. Of the last named sum New York paid, in round numbers, $5,500,000; Ohio, $3,852,000; Illinois, $2,786,000. By act of July 1st, 1862, the tax was 20 per cent.; by that of March 7th, 1864, it was increased to 60 cents per gallon; from July, 1864, to January 1st, 1866, it was one dollar and fifty cents, and since that date two dollars a gallon. The total forfeitures by decrees of Courts from March 24, 1866 to June 30th 1867, were three thousand six hundred and nine gallons, which were sold for $42,873.

THE Des Arc, (Arkansas) *Crescent* says: Many emigrant parties are passing through here for Texas. Some cotton is coming in. One gentleman of whom we heard, finding he could realize only nine cents for his cotton, drove it back home, saying he could better afford to keep it than sell at such a price. Consequent upon the exceeding low price of this leading production of our country, trade is necessarily not so brisk as many hoped it would be this fall. Yet, our leading merchants are doing a fair business, and to the eye of the stranger our streets present a very brisk appearance.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

NOTICE TO OFFICE SEEKERS.

Colonel Parker to be Married To-day.

Labor Population of Louisiana

Increase of Internal Revenue Receipts.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 23, 1867.

Rush for Office.

The rush for office at the Treasury Department has been so great that the Secretary today issued orders that no appointments would be made until after January first, even if after that period.

Col. Parker's Wedding.

The marriage between Col. Ely S. Parker, of Gen. Grant's staff, and the beautiful Miss Sackett, will take place at twelve o'clock to-morrow, at the church of Epiphany. The ceremony was delayed, it will be remembered, by the illness of Col. Parker, but he is now fully recovered, and the knot will undoubtedly be firmly tied on to-morrow noon. The wedding creates great interest among the *elite*.

Labor Population.

The Assistant Commissioner of Louisiana reports to the Freedmen's Bureau the number of laborers of all classes, male and female, in that State, at two hundred and ninety-four thousand, and of the aged and helpless of both sexes, one hundred and ninety-six thousand.

Congressmen Returned Home.

With the exception of members and Senators who have their families here, and have taken a residence for the winter, there are scarcely any Congressmen in town. Several who remained over in order to transact some business with the Department left to-day for home.

The White House.

Senator Pomeroy, Jeremiah Black and Montgomery Blair called to-day and had interviews with the President.

Revenue Receipts.

The Internal Revenue receipts have shown a gratifying increase within the past few days. To-day they exceeded seven hundred thousand dollars.

WASHINGTON, December 23, 1867.
RESIGNATION.

A. W. Wyman, Assistant Cashier United States Treasury, has resigned, to take effect on the 1st of July next. He goes into the banking business at Omaha.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

Sudden Death of Hon. C. S. Hamilton, Member of Congress---Candidates for the Succession---Little Girl Killed by a Runaway Team---The Weather.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., December 23, 1867.

The news of the sudden death of the Congressman from this (Eighth) district, Hon. C. S. Hamilton, at Marysville, yesterday morning, caused quite a sensation here, and has been the topic of conversation to-day in political circles. Mr. Hamilton was very popular with his constituents, even his bitterest political opponents admitting his ability and commending his honesty. Very little has been said as yet in regard to his successor, but it is intimated that the Democrats will put forward Judge George W. Geddis or Colonel B. Burns, of this county, for the vacancy. On the part of the Republicans General Roelif Brinkerhoff is mentioned favorably by prominent members of the party, while others urge Henry C. Hedges, Esq. Both gentlemen reside in this city, and are popular and able men.

In 1865, this district gave Hamilton 1,852 majority. Last fall the Republican majority in the district on Governor was 947. The Republicans claim the district as reliable, but it is close enough to make the special election interesting.

At Youngstown, on Friday last, a little girl, daughter of F. G. Ewing, of that place, was killed by a runaway team while playing in the school yard. Four others were injured at the same time.

The rain and mild weather of yesterday melted nearly all the snow, and it has turned cold again.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The War on the Parana--Recent Engagements---Exploring Expedition---Conspiracy on a Coolie Ship.

NEW YORK, December 23.—The Steamer North America brings Rio Janeiro dates of November 25th. The war on the Parana continues. On October 21st, two thousand Paraguayan cavalry who sallied from Humaita to pasture their horses were attacked by four thousand Brazilians, and though they fought desperately, were routed with a loss of six hundred dead and one hundred and fifty prisoners, and pursued to the entrenchments of Humaita. The victors lost one hundred and twenty-five killed and wounded.

Several smaller fights occurred during the following week, in which the allies were successful. On the 28th Loper's cattle depot at Pinconde las Ovajas was stormed by the Brazilians, with a loss of 370 men. The defenders lost 250 men and 1,500 cattle.

On the first of November the Paraguayan works at Tayi were assaulted and the garrison, 800 strong, routed with a loss of 500 killed and 60 prisoners. Of three Paraguayan steamers which took part in the defense, one was sunk and one burned by the allied fire, and the third escaped in a crippled condition. The loss of the victors was only thirty.

On the 3d the Paraguayans in turn made a dash on the extreme left of the allied line at Tuyuty, with 6,000 men, and captured three redoubts. They followed this up by an attack on the Polygon, a strong fortification. Baron Porto Alegre with 1,000 infantry charged them and disputed the Paraguayan advance, which was gallantly made, and finally repulsed. In the evening the arrival of some cavalry, which charged on the extreme left, caused the enemy to abandon the captured redoubts and two of the guns taken therein, and retreat to their own lines. The loss of the allies was six guns and 1,500 killed; one hundred and fifty of the Paraguayans was 2,400 killed and prisoners, of whom but 155 were prisoners. The number of wounded is unknown.

The small-pox has killed 3,168 persons in the province of Matte Grosso, to September 30th. Two thousand two hundred died in the town of Cuyaba alone. The United States steamer Pawnee, at Bahia, had many cases of small-pox among her crew. By consent of the authorities the sick were placed in a hospital on shore.

A conspiracy was discovered among the crew of a Portuguese Coolie ship to kill the Captain and others who refused to join them, turn the vessel into a pirate, and finally sell her in the Pacific. Seven of the conspirators were placed in irons, and subsequently delivered to the authorities. While in irons the eighth jumped overboard and was drowned.

The *Anglo-Brazilian Times* says the two great victories of the Brazilians before San Solona have ruined the Paraguayan horse, and rendered it impossible for Lopez longer to contest the possession of the open country with powerful allied cavalry. The capture of Rinconde has deprived him of his cattle depot and herds, while the fortifications built at Tayi has shut the last way through the paths of the Gran Chaco. Thus he must needs rise or fall with the sole resources gathered within his fortress, although he doubtless will assail again and again, with the energy of despair, the two extremes of the allied line at Tayi and Turizity. The nature of the ground is all to the advantage of the allies. Meantime, cut off from outside aid, his resources must lessen daily, while the allied reinforcements now average 2,500 per month, and they have the world for supplies.

The cholera has disappeared from among the allied troops.

The ram Stonewall left Rio Janeiro November 12th for Japan.

The Peruvian exploring expedition, under Admiral Tucker, had examined the rivers Pachitic and Ucayali, and reached Iquitos, whence they would descend the Amazon to Para.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Boy Frozen to Death while Skating.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., December 23, 1867.

A college student by the name of Conrad Wenchel, whose parents reside in Baltimore, Md., was found dead on the ice yesterday afternoon near this city. It is supposed that he broke in and after getting out was too much exhausted to get off the ice and chilled to death. Marks on the bank would indicate that he had attempted to crawl up it, but slid back. The ice was broken in several places near where the body was found. A pair of skates were on his feet. He was about fifteen years old.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Fenian Question in England

AMELIORATION OF IRISH CONDITION

The September Convention.

Negotiations for its Abrogation.

Repudiation of the Italian Parliament

"ROME THE CAPITAL OF ITALY."

Probable Change in Italian Ministry.

The Fenian Question.

LONDON, December 23.—Fenianism still engrosses a share of public attention, though the excitement caused by the recent outrages has pretty much died out. There is a wide-spread and increasing feeling favorable to the amelioration of the condition of the Irish as the most effective means of suppressing Fenianism. The *Times* strongly favors this idea, and hopes and believes the next session of Parliament will be occupied with the consideration of Irish affairs.

The Danish Islands.

COPENHAGEN, December 23.—The question of the transfer of the Danish West India Islands to the United States will be submitted to the popular vote of the inhabitants of those colonies in January.

Increase of Police Force.

LONDON, Evening, December 23.—The regular police force of the metropolis has been increased.

Preliminary Examination.

Timothy Desmond and Jerry Allen, the alleged perpetrators of the Clerkenwell explosion, were brought before a magistrate to-day and underwent a preliminary examination, at the close of which they were remanded to jail.

The September Convention.

PARIS, December 23.—The Government of France and Italy have commenced negotiations for the abrogation of the September Convention, with the understanding that any agreement they may arrive at in the matter, shall be submitted to the approval of the powers of Europe.

Repudiation.

The Italian Parliament, by a recent vote, refused to pay interest on the debt of provinces formerly belong to the States of the Church, which debt was assumed by Italy when those provinces were annexed. The French Government has sent a dispatch to Florence protesting against this action of the Legislature.

Allocution of the Pope.

ROME, December 23.—The Pope, in an allocution, congratulated his people on the defeat of Garibaldi, and the preservation of the Holy See from great danger.

Rome Belongs to Italy.

FLORENCE, December 23.—The National Parliament will, at an early date, vote to reaffirm in a solemn manner its declaration, that the city of Rome belongs to Italy, as the capital of the nation.

Probable Change in Italian Ministry.

FLORENCE, December 23, Evening.—In consequence of the adverse vote at the conclusion of the debate in the House of Deputies last week, the members of the Cabinet have tendered their resignation to the King, but await the judgment of his Majesty on their acts. The new ministry, it is reported, will probably be organized under Marshal Durando.

Italian Cabinet.

PARIS, December 23, Evening.—It is rumored Rattazzi will resume the premiership of Italy, and will form a cabinet hostile to France. The French Government is seriously considering the necessity of ordering the troops of the French expedition remaining at Civita Vecchia to return to Rome.

Sentenced to Imprisonment.

M. Accostas and other members of a secret political society which held its meetings in this city have been sentenced to imprisonment.

LONDON, December 23.—The offices of the Grand Trunk Railway were entered by burglars yesterday morning and a large sum of money abstracted.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Evening, December 23.—Consols closed at 93¾ for account, and 93¾ for money; 5-20s, 72¾; Illinois Shares, 85; Erie, 39¾.

United States Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Evening, December 23.—Bonds 77.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, December 23.—Cotton closed easy; middling uplands 7 3-16d in port, 6¾d to arrive; middling Orleans 7¾d. Wheat—California white 10s 2d; No. 2 red Western 9s 7. Barley, Oats and Peas unchanged.

Provisions—Beef 112s. Pork 67s 6d. Lard 60s 4d. Cheese 52s. Bacon 60s.

Produce—Market dull. Sugar 25s 6d, for No. 12. Tallow 46s. Petroleum—spirits 1s refined 1s 3d. Clover Seed 90s.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, Evening, December 23.—Petroleum dull; standard white 44 francs, 75 centimes.

ST. DOMINGO.

Cabral's Government Defeated----Commission to be Sent to Washington.

ST. DOMINGO, December 20.—The Cabral government has been defeated, the organization of his troops being defective. A pronunciamento of the people against him has been issued, and Baez is President of Dominica.

It is announced a commission is going to Washington to conclude arrangements for the transfer by Baez of Samana to the United States.

OHIO CONGRESSMAN MURDERED

Hon. C. S. Hamilton Killed by an Insane Son---Circumstances of the Tragedy.

A Columbus special to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, dated Sunday, says:

A distressing affair occurred at Marysville, Union county, this forenoon. Hon. C. S. Hamilton, member of Congress from the Eighth district, was killed by his son Thomas, who is insane. From advices received here in regard to this unfortunate occurrence, it seems that Mr. Hamilton was in the yard, and that his son approached him from behind and struck him a blow on the right side of the head with an ax, killing him instantly. After perpetrating this horrible deed, Thomas went to the house with the ax, and his mother, fearing he would attempted to kill a younger brother, by such act succeeded in inflicting a severe wound.

Thomas is about seventeen years of age, and his insanity has been developed in a very mild form, such as would only be readily detected by medical men. He has attended school regularly, and seems to have been quite diligent and successful in his studies. His disposition, however, has been exceedingly melancholic of late, so much so as to attract the attention of his teacher, who brought him to this city some days ago that he might be consulted by his uncle, Dr. J. W. Hamilton. The Doctor pronounced him affected with insanity of an inactive character, and advised the teacher and the boy's father, whom he also warned to keep close watch upon him, as he would some time attempt to commit some terrible deed, a warning which the affair of to-day shows was not given without cause.

Mr. Hamilton leaves a wife and several children, to whom no man could have been a kinder husband or father.

OHIO NEWS.

One year ago, says the Guernsey *Times*, our farmers gave about two pounds of butter for one yard of calico; now one pound of butter will buy about three yards of this material. The difference is caused by the exorbitant price of butter.

From many parts of the State the intelligence comes that a greater breadth of wheat has been sown this year than last.

At a recent term of Court in Portage county, ten divorces were granted, and twenty-five divorce cases continued.

One hundred and thirty-three cases in bankruptcy have been filed in the Clerk's office of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio.

On Saturday evening, 14th inst., the Treasurer of Geauga county was knocked down at the door of his office and robbed of $1,200. He was found lying on the sidewalk in an insensible condition, and the only explanation he could give of the affair, after his recovery, was that as he left the office with the money, he saw a man hit from behind him. An inflammation over his right eye showed the means by which the rascal secured his booty.

The residence of William Walker, in Davidson, was burglariously entered last Wednesday night, and $16,000 in money stolen therefrom.

A teacher of common schools, who has taught in Madison township, Scioto county, and in parts of Jackson county, for a period extending over seventy years, states that in all that time he has but had two pupils in grammar. That section needs attention from the State Superintendent of Education.

Captain Hiram Burch, aged seventy-three years, the oldest pilot on the Western waters, stands his regular watches on the Marietta steamboat Harry Dean. The venerable Captain commenced his services on the water, when broadhorns alone traversed the rivers.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

An attempt was made at three o'clock yesterday morning to rob the Merrimac National Bank at Haverhill, Mass., a burglar first having set fire to a paint shop to attract attention. Joseph Burnham, a town watchman, heard an explosion in the bank building, and on entering the bank was struck dead by the burglar, who escaped. The back of the bank had been shattered by gunpowder.

The strongest and best argument urged in favor of the ratification of the reciprocity treaty with the Sandwich Islands is, that while the United States now receive $1,000,000 a year in sugar revenue, she would secure to herself the freedom of the islands, their use for all practicable purposes, populate them with Americans, and have a base for resisting their occupation by England or France as an appendage of those crowns.

The only bills signed by the President that were not reported to Congress before adjournment, are the bill changing the time of holding the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and the bill changing the name of Samuel Chase Barney. The other bills in the hands of the President will fall for lack of his approval.

The House special committee, to inquire into the charges of bribery in letting additional bounty claims, find that the total number of claims filed up to December 1st, 1867, was 410,000; of these 273,000 remain unsettled. The delay arises in great part from the lack of clerks employed, and the committee report that all has been done which could be expected of a force so much reduced. It is very evident from the report that the work of retrenchment in some of the offices here has been pushed to a point where the public business is suffering by it, and especially the interests of nearly three hundred thousand soldiers. The committee recommend a bill authorizing the employment of an additional force, and to pay duplicate checks upon evidence of the loss of the originals.

The Canadian Parliament adjourned Saturday until the 12th of March. Among the bills assented to by the Governor General, are the following: To prevent the unlawful training of persons in the use of fire arms, and military evolutions; to authorize Justices of the Peace to seize and detain arms collected or kept for purposes dangerous to the public peace, to authorize the arrest of persons suspected of committing acts of hostility or conspiracy against her Majesty's person and Government.

Hon. A. H. Stephens lectures in Philadelphia shortly on the condition of affairs in the Southern States.

General Schofield issued an order yesterday, assigning the Military Commissioners to the districts, to whom the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, called as Military Commissioners, will turn over the books. The new Commissioners are to act as Superintendents of Election in their districts.

A locomotive exploded its boiler in the lower depot, Reading, Pa., yesterday morning, killing Albert Kline, the engineer, and John Schmaker, fireman. The conductor and two brakemen were thrown some distance, but escaped material injury.

It is probable that the order reducing the force of workmen in the Government service will not be enforced until the present season of distress has expired.

A small block of stores on Essex street, Salem, Massachusetts, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. Loss estimated at $50,000. Among the sufferers are P. S. Dover, G. M. Reed, A. Fuller, G. A. Sidwell. The property is partly insured.

General Meade left Philadelphia for Washington yesterday, in obedience to a summons from General Grant.

The extensive works of the Camden Rolling Mill Company, in Camden, N. J., were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $70,000, insured for $35,000.

A meeting was held in Rochester, N. Y., last night, to consider the right of naturalized citizens while in foreign lands. Mayor Fish presided.

A detachment of troops left Macon, Georgia, for Milledgeville last night, supposed to have some connection with the refusal of the State Treasurer to pay money to the order of Gen. Pope and the Convention.

The banking house of Tesson, Son & Co., St. Louis, suspended yesterday. It is said a large amount of their paper has been protested in New York.

General T. W. Sweeny, who was tried by a Court Martial and suspended from rank and pay for six months, has had his sentence remitted by order of the President, and been ordered to report to General Pope for duty.

Nordheimer's Hall, in Montreal, occupied by Joseph Dion as a billard saloon, was burned on Sunday. Dion lost sixteen billiard tables.

The railroads about Quebec are badly obstructed by snow. A snow storm has prevailed there since Saturday.

The railroad bridge over Onion river at Burlington, Vt., was destroyed by fire last night. It was three feet long and sixty feet wide.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 23, 1867.
EARTHQUAKES.

The North America left St. Thomas December 16th, and reports the excitement occasioned by the late earthquakes still continued. On December 12th they experienced another heavy shock. The Brazilian minister to the United States, Senor Gonzalez De Magolhoens, arrived in the North America.

APPOINTMENT.

Governor Fenton has appointed George B. Lincoln member of the Board of Health of this city, in place of Shultz, resigned.

SENTENCE OF FANNY WRIGHT, THE MURDERESS.

Fanny Wright, who killed policeman McChesney, was convicted of manslaughter in the second degree, and sentenced to the State Prison for life.

THE NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY.

The New England Society gave its annual dinner to-night, in honor of the landing of the Pilgrims. James H. Choate presided. Speeches were made by Generals Sherman and Sickles, Henry Ward Beecher and others.

An old man in Montour county, named Tomlinson, over eighty years of age, is able to walk twenty to thirty miles a day. It was only a few weeks ago that he tripped it from Danville to Rohrsburg, in Columbia county, a distance of over twenty miles, in about five hours. Considering his age, he is equal to Weston.

Pittsburgh and Toledo as Railway Points.

The Toledo *Blade* advocates the construction of a railway from a point at or near Wooster, on the line of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, to Toledo, thus opening direct communication between Pittsburgh and Toledo. The New York Central, and the Pennsylvania Central lines, with their far-reaching connections, bid fair to control largely all the land traffic, east and west, of the States bordering the great Lakes.

It is rumored that the New York Central is about to consolidate with the Lake Shore, the Toledo and Cleveland, and the great Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana, with their connections, for the purpose of forming a proposal through line. The Pennsylvania Central, by its connection with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and the control it has acquired over some of the most important lines in Central Illinois, has become the most formidable rival of the Lake Shore combination. It is not claimed that the Pennsylvania Central could divert any very considerable amount of the Eastern and Western traffic which now moves over the New York Central and its connections; but it is argued that, inasmuch as trade flows in every direction, as well as East and West, the Northwest and Southwest should clasp hands and exchange commodities. This question is asked: "Of iron manufactures alone, how much more might Toledo buy in Pittsburgh, which is now obtained from New York, Albany and Buffalo, were the railroad connections from Toledo eastward, by way of Pittsburgh, as direct and complete as they now are eastward by way of Buffalo?" Toledo now has convergning in her midst, five railways, and upwards of five hundred miles of canal. The valuable products of the great State of Michigan now freight the Lake route, and what she ships from the factories of Philadelphia goes over the same course. What Michigan gets from Pittsburgh is obtained by many crooked routes and transfers south of Cleveland. An independent and rival route eastward, by way of Pittsburgh, to the great coal fields and to the Atlantic, is urgently demanded, and it is suggested that the Pennsylvania Central, and the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne Chicago companies extend their road from Wooster to Toledo, and thence to Ann Arbor and Saginaw, in Michigan. Other roads are interested in this enterprise, such as the Baltimore and Ohio, the Atlantic and Great Western, and the New York and Erie, and it is intimated that should the latter be secured, and its connecting lines not secure this prize, some of the other companies will ere long avail themselves of it. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company might obtain this important northern connection by way of the Mansfield and Newark Railroad, striking westward from Mansfield to Tiffin, and thence to Toledo and Michigan.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

An attempt was made at three o'clock yesterday morning to rob the Merrimac National Bank at Haverhill, Mass., a burglar first having set fire to a paint shop to attract attention. Joseph Burnham, a town watchman, heard an explosion in the bank building, and on entering the bank was struck dead by the burglar, who escaped. The back of the bank had been shattered by gunpowder.

The strongest and best argument urged in favor of the ratification of the reciprocity treaty with the Sandwich Islands is, that while the United States now receive $1,000,000 a year in sugar revenue, she would secure to herself the freedom of the islands, their use for all practicable purposes, populate them with Americans, and have a base for resisting their occupation by England or France as an appendage of those crowns.

The only bills signed by the President that were not reported to Congress before adjournment, are the bill changing the time of holding the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and the bill changing the name of Samuel Chase Barney. The other bills in the hands of the President will fall for lack of his approval.

The House special committee, to inquire into the charges of bribery in letting additional bounty claims, find that the total number of claims filed up to December 1st, 1867, was 410,000; of these 273,000 remain unsettled. The delay arises in great part from the lack of clerks employed, and the committee report that all has been done which could be expected of a force so much reduced. It is very evident from the report that the work of retrenchment in some of the offices here has been pushed to a point where the public business is suffering by it, and especially the interests of nearly three hundred thousand soldiers. The committee recommend a bill authorizing the employment of an additional force, and to pay duplicate checks upon evidence of the loss of the originals.

The Canadian Parliament adjourned Saturday until the 12th of March. Among the bills assented to by the Governor General, are the following: To prevent the unlawful training of persons in the use of fire arms, and military evolutions; to authorize Justices of the Peace to seize and detain arms collected or kept for purposes dangerous to the public peace, to authorize the arrest of persons suspected of committing acts of hostility or conspiracy against her Majesty's person and Government.

Hon. A. H. Stephens lectures in Philadelphia shortly on the condition of affairs in the Southern States.

General Schofield issued an order yesterday, assigning the Military Commissioners to the districts, to whom the officers

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL is *the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*

THE tendency in business circles in New York last week was favorable to increased ease in money and the revival in trade—the result of the anti contraction policy of Congress, and the general favor with which Senator SHERMAN'S report is received. The efforts of Secretary MCCULLOCH to stay the tide in opposition to a radical contraction policy are not likely to prevail, and the outlook is consequently decidedly improved.

THE present system of heating and lighting cars greatly increase the risk of railroad travel. In sleeping cars the peril is especially great. The smashing of a sleeping car, or even the upsetting of such a car, is almost certain death to passengers—death, too, in a manner the most horrible. The Camden and Amboy Railroad management is generally noted for its progress, yet the possibility of heating cars by means of hot water, and of lighting cars by means of gas, was demonstrated on that road. Let any of our roads adopt this plan and they will command the passenger business, while they will receive, in addition the thanks of the traveling public. There has been too much of the roasting business. Stoves and coal oil should be thrown out of railway cars.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

If great improvements spring from startling experience, one would suppose that in the matter of warming cars we would not have to wait long for a change. If the Camden and Amboy Company have demonstrated the practicability of heating cars by means of hot water, then there is little reason for delay. In England, where the temperature is not as low as here, hot water is employed almost exclusively. Whatever be the practicability of this method of insuring safety and comfort, it is clearly the duty of the managers of the great roads to take hold of the matter in earnest and at once. The field is an inviting one to inventors and practical men.

THE benefits of the Free Reading Room connected with the Cooper Institute, New York, are spoken of in language of the highest praise. One writer speaks of it as follows:

> "Any one, even a rag gatherer or a beggar, may go there and have a comfortable seat all day, and good matter to read. It is now crowded by large numbers of unemployed men, who pass days and evenings in reading books of new subjects, on the floor, or reading books in cozy arm-chairs. Sometimes as many as a thousand persons are present in the room at any time you enter you may count from two hundred to two hundred and fifty, and you will see every one reading a newspaper or a book. A glance at these men will tell you that many of them are clerks and workingmen who are out of employment. And while this place is warm and pleasant and quiet, they come here to read and pass their time. Now will see some of them go out at dinner time and at supper time, and return soon after to resume their reading. There are large tables ranged down one side of the room, and at some of these you may count half a dozen women, reading books, but rarely looking at the newspapers. Two bright and courteous ladies act as librarians, and give information to all who ask it. The place is wonderfully still, to be so large, and to have so many people in it, and you never hear a sound save foot-falls on the floor, and the rustling of paper as leaves and pages are turned by the readers. It is a godsend to the unemployed to have this warm room to rest in these cold days and nights, and if the thousands who use it do not bless its founder, they are not as grateful as they should be."

It is by founding an institution like this—and the Reading Room is but one department of it—that Mr. COOPER—in spite of his foibles and crochets—has won solid fame. It seems to us that if one of the rich men of Pittsburgh is ambitious to have his name inscribed high on the list of those who love their fellow men, and thereby insure a great reward, as good a way as any would be to establish and maintain a Free Reading Room and Library, to be open every day. The influence of such an institution would "flavor the whole city." We have a large community peculiarly in want of such an institution. Hundreds and thousands of persons are out of employment, and many of them, if they had the opportunity, would employ some part of their time in storing the mind, and thus turning what otherwise would be an unmixed evil to a good account.

INVESTIGATION OF RAILROAD MANAGEMENT.

We learn that the Judiciary Committee of the Senate of Pennsylvania, which was instructed to give a thorough investigation into the management of the Railroads of the State, have closed their investigation, and agreed upon a final report. The testimony and report are now in the hands of the State Printer at Harrisburg, and will be printed by the time the Legislature meets. The testimony, we learn, has been fully reported, and will make a volume of one thousand pages. It contains the complaints of the business community in all parts of the State, fully three-fourths of which come from the Eastern section of the State, which has heretofore been supposed to be so well satisfied, that it had no complaints to make. It also contains the testimony of the leading railroad managers of the State, giving their answers and explanations of most of the complaints made, so that both sides have been fully heard and their testimony will be spread before the people of the State. This document, we believe, will be by far the most valuable of any ever laid before the Legislature to show the working of our existing railroad lines, and enable that body to act understandingly on the subject of future railroad legislation. Complaints are not by any means confined to those cut off from the enjoyments of railroad facilities. Most of those now having them are clamorous for new railroads, so that competition may relieve them from the evils connected with existing lines.

COAL FOR FUEL AND GAS.

The fact that there has been a threatened famine in the coal market in nearly all the cities and villages along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, renders it appropriate to present some suggestions on the coal beds which supply this vast region with this prime necessity of life. A large quantity of fuel is obtained from other sources, yet the facts, prominently called to every reader's attention within the last month, show that when the supply of what is known as Pittsburgh coal in these markets is cut off, the supply from all other points is entirely inadequate. At Pomeroy and other points in that vicinity, on the Ohio river, coal is mined to a large extent; and in the vicinity of Hawesville, Kentucky, and Cannelton, Indiana, another series of coal veins, belonging to the Illinois coal basin, outcrop. Although these series of coal beds, the first, some one hundred and fifty miles above Cincinnati, and the others about the same distance below Louisville, are so much nearer these heavy consuming points, the supply from them falls largely below the amount of Pittsburgh coal consumed in either of these markets. These Ohio river mines furnish a lighter, dryer, fast burning coal, valuable for many purposes, but not at all equal to Pittsburgh coal for domestic consumption. Hence the markets along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers are mainly supplied with coal from this vicinity. We have not at hand the annual shipments to the ports below, passing over the works of the Monongahela Navigation Company. These, however, do not fall below one million of tons, or twenty-six millions of bushels annually.

Western Pennsylania also furnishes to the markets East and West of us, almost all the coal used in the manufacture of gas. Within the last week we heard a remarkably well posted dealer in gas coal say he had never forgiven Senators COWAN and BUCKALEW for not correcting the New England Senators who, in the discussion on the last proposed modification of the tariff, urged repeatedly in debate, as a reason for admitting Nova Scotia and foreign bituminous coal at a nominal duty, that this country furnished no good coal for the manufacture of gas. Whereas, a portion of the Pittsburgh coal seam, traversed by the Pennsylvania and Connellsville Railroads, and by the Youghiogheny and Monongahela Rivers, furnishes the best gas coal in the world. We have already several large operators engaged as their specialty in the mining of gas coal, and they are quite prepared to supply all demands, from either the Eastern or Western market.

It is remarkable how indispensable the coal mines of Pennsylvania have become to the balance of the Union, in affording fuel and gas coal. Not a city along the Atlantic sea coast could for six months dispense with the anthracite coal of Eastern Pennsylvania, and recent experience has shown that the cities of the West are greatly dependent on our supply of bituminous coal. So, too, both the East and the West are dependent upon our gas coal for their supply of this indispensable article in the production of light. The Pennsylvania coal operators and miners are equally dependent upon this outside demand. We congratulate both parties that the present rise in the rivers will afford about equal relief to the coal producers of our own State and the suffering dependents upon our fuel in every Western city.

THE ALLEGHENY COUNTY PRISON SOCIETY.

In a recent article on the subject of our penitentiaries, we made a remark which has created the inference that we ignored the existence of the Allegheny County Prison Society. We are well aware of the existence of this Society, and cordially commend its purposes; but it has not yet fully organized—or rather, it has not secured the services of a sufficient number of gentlemen who have a proper interest in and taste for the work of prison reform. Of those who at first entered upon the work, some found it distasteful from the beginning, and had to abandon it at once; others continued for awhile, but finally ceased to act, mainly from want of time. The Society, however, is still active, is accomplishing a great deal of good, and is preparing plans for future action, which it is hoped will be productive of still greater results. The Acting Committee has been made official visitors of all the prisons of the county, which greatly facilitates their labors. By the first of January they expect to have an Agent in the field, who will devote himself wholly to the work of ameliorating to condition of prisoners. If the Society receive the sympathy and co-operation of the humane and benevolent in our midst, they expect to present facts to show that convicts and outlaws are being reclaimed, and restored to society as good and industrious citizens The Society even now have men of this class filling useful positions with entire satisfaction, who have become members of churches and workers in Subbath Schools, and who have hearts burning with love for the members of the Society. Notwithstanding these encouraging facts, the Society have encountered obstacles which they are desirous to overcome. They have ascertained that, in consequence of adverse legislation—as it seems to them—insane persons, charged with the higher grades of felony, and who may be acquitted by reason of insanity, cannot be sent to Dixmont. This regulation operates very seriously against a considerable number of insane. As an instance, there is now in the county jail a man named MAHONEY, who has been acquitted of the crime of murder by reason of insanity, and who cannot be sent to Dixmont because the doors have been barred against him by the legislation above alluded to. MONAHAN, the train wrecker, is in the same situation. These men must remain in the county jail for an indefinite period, unless some action is had by the Legislature in their behalf. The Court is powerless in the premises, as men of that character cannot be turned loose upon society. The poor-houses are unfit for the treatment of such cases, and as the only place designed for them has been closed in the manner we have stated, the only alternative is to leave this unfortunate class to the miseries of the county jail. Why such legislation was obtained—what necessity prompted it—others can perhaps explain. It does not accord with our Christian civilization, however, to have any class, however small, excluded from the benefits of our humane and charitable institutions, and especially to proscribe any who are bereft of reason.

We subjoin a communication relative to the work of the Prison Society, and commend its suggestions to the careful consideration of our readers:

To the Editor of the Commercial:

SIR: In the Commercial of Wednesday you have some observations *apropos* of the question, "Are our penitentiaries reformatory institutions?" With the general scope of those observations I cordially agree. They suggest, very properly, the consideration that nothing will be effected in this direction, when reading the testimony of Dr. Camp (of Weverton Penitentiary, Maryland), as given in the New York Committee—"That very little reformation of criminals is given by convicts, either before or after their discharge." Why the "results of our American Penitentiaries are not up to the level of those of this kind," you have undoubtedly indicated in at least one most important particular, when, in connection with the Irish system, you speak—"One leading feature of the Irish system is that a convict is neglected in ours. We think the pains taken to find employment and encouragement to the convict to persevere in habits of industry after his final discharge from imprisonment. The Eastern Penitentiary, at Philadelphia, has its discharged convicts cared for by a voluntary association in a way of which the founding of such a thing has been pronounced by leading idea of penitentiary confinement will never be realized, which we most heartily adopt."

Now my express object in addressing you, is to call your attention to the fact that such a voluntary organization was organized in this city more than a year ago, and has been persistently at work but without encouragement or success, though with no faint heart, evershave. I inclose you a pamphlet containing the "constitution, By-Laws and Rules of the Allegheny County Prison Society," which was given to me by one of the gentlemen of the Acting Committee, and, upon a careful perusal of the same, I am pleased to find that so good a work has been begun, and that we will bring the principles of the Society to help it forward to greater efficiency, more especially because, as I understand, the gentlemen I have referred to gave me a detailed account of some cases in which, through their instrumentality, the investigation of this infant society, much good has been done in "affording employment and encouragement" to discharged convicts. I am, &c., M.

Earthquakes in the North.

The occurrence last week of distinct shocks of earthquakes in several towns of New York, and along the St. Lawrence river, is calculated to excite a very different kind of interest in these phenomena from that with which the public are accustomed to read of them. It is not the first time, however, that the northern part of this continent has had palpable proof of the instability of all things mundane. In 1775 there were very decided agitations of the earth's surface in the regions bordering on Lake Ontario; and again in 1811 very perceptible shocks of the same kind were experienced in the Northern States. In the same year there were several disturbances in Missouri, on the Mississippi, causing much destruction of property and great terror among the inhabitants. Earthquakes in this latitude, however, have rarely been severe enough to cause serious apprehensions.

The Whisky Tax.

Commissioner Rollins has issued an order that the share of informers on the property liable to seizure having been found inadequate, it has been determined "to offer for information hereafter given that shall lead to the forfeiture of any distillery whose proprietor has not given the notice required by law to the Assessor of his district, and which information shall also lead to the conviction of any person engaged in operating the said distillery, a reward of three hundred dollars, to be paid upon the receipt of the certificate of the United States District Attorney having charge of the case that the person so claiming such reward is the person who furnished such information."

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* makes an earnest appeal on behalf of that city as the place for the Democratic National Convention to meet. As an argument it refers to the fact that "the last Democratic and Vice President were nominated there in 1856." One would suppose that the *Enquirer* would not indulge in reminiscences unnecessarily. The "last Democratic President and Vice President" brought on the war, and the reference is calculated to awaken anything but feelings favorable to Democratic success now.

THE Democrats in Indiana have devised a scheme which they think will achieve great success in that State. The arrangement is that Senator Hendricks, whose term is about expiring, shall run for Governor with the Hon. W. E. Niblack for Lieutenant Governor. His friends say he can carry the State and, with his election, also carry the Legislature. This will secure his re-election to the United States Senate, thus leaving MR. Niblack in the Gubernatorial Chair.

FROM the letter of General Moorhead to the National Convention, held in Cleveland last week, a line was omitted which materially changed the meaning of the writer. The omitted line is as follows: "I would increase the duty on imports so as to restrain importations." This is a distinct enunciation of the doctrine of protection, which should go hand-in-hand with the proposition to exempt home manufactured articles from taxation.

MARY Harris, who shot Borroughs in the Treasury Department and was ac quitted, is in a Washington institution for the treatment of the insane. For a time after her acquittal she lived with friends in Richmond, Va.

Pittsburgh Enterprise in a New Field.

The existence and purposes of the Keystone Bridge Company, of this city, is known to most of our business men. The company was formed for the purpose of constructing iron bridges for railways—which are found to be vastly superior to wooden structures, on account of their greater strength and durability, and their security against accidents. This company has just completed a splendid new bridge over the Cuyahoga river, on the Toledo Division of the Lake Shore Railroad, which is composed wholly of iron, and its combination of beauty, strength and durability challenges general admiration. The most improved plan of iron truss was used, and the structure is highly creditable, not only to the company itself, but to Pittsburgh skill and enterprise. On account of the narrowness of the channel, it was necessary to construct the bridge twice the length required to span the river. When the bridge is swung it extends along the west bank, a dock between three and four hundred feet having been built for that purpose. The total length is 508 feet, the span of the river being 131½ feet. The pivot is placed fifteen feet from the line of the dock, on the west side, to give room for the machinery by which it is swung. The bridge is composed of 24 panels, each 12 feet 8 inches in length. Its height at the ends is 21 feet, and in the center 25 feet, the upper chords of the truss being slightly arched. It contains over 200 tons of iron and cost about $80,000. The bridge was manufactured at the shops of the company in this city, transported to Cleveland in parts, and erected under the superintendence of Mr. Clement Mc. Mahon, of this city. It was successfully swung on Wednesday last, in the presence of a large number of prominent railroad officials, and others, who had assembled to witness a test of its strength. Mr. A. G. Shiffler, superintendent of the company's shops in this city, was also present. A single locomotive was first run over it; then four heavy locomotives, coupled together, passed slowly over, causing a scarcely perceptible deflection of the bridge. This test was deemed entirely satisfactory, but on the following day seven engines, reaching the entire length of the span, were run upon it and stopped, without affecting the rigidity of the structure in the slightest degree. The weight thus sustained was about three hundred tons—much greater than it will ever have to support while in ordinary use. The fact was also developed that the powderous mass of iron could be swung by two men in three minutes, thus securing the greatest facility for the passage of vessels. In a word, the bridge is a complete triumph of mechanical skill.

In the construction of this bridge the interests of Pittsburgh have been advanced in another way, as will appear from the following extracts from the Cleveland *Leader*:

The old Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad piers, extending directly into the lake, afford but limited facilities for the shipment of coal, as vessels can only load during calm weather. The large portion of the iron ore which is shipped by this road, it has been necessary to load upon the docks on the west side of the river, the West side being inaccessible to that road. It was impossible to find a sufficient amount of wharfage, and much of the ore for Pittsburgh was diverted to Erie.

These difficulties are all obviated by the new arrangement, the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Company having, during the past summer, purchased a large tract of land which has been filled in at a great and unproductive waste, along the "Old River Bed," and constructed docks and wharves.

The tracks have been laid across the bridge—one for the use of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Company, thousands of car loads of coal upon the insufficient docks will be removed, and the trade directly to the new docks, and the cars will reach the vessels at one, directly from the vessels. The opening of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road will open to it a vast coal trade of Cleveland, and it is confidently expected that the mineral shipments of the rich wealth of the mines of Lake Superior and the coal fields of Northern Pennsylvania, will far exceed those of any previous year.

A Curious Diamond Swindle.

The story of the "diamond swindle" in New York is related in full by the *Times*. It seems that Judge Barnard, of the Supreme Court, has a rich father-in-law in Hartford that the Judge was called upon by a person named B. C. Plumb, who asked him to loan on some jewelry which he had the sum of $20,000. Mr. Plumb, it appears, represented that the jewelry was such as would sell readily for $40,000; that Tiffany had declared it worth from $32,000 to $34,000 at wholesale, and that he could retail it for from $38,000 to $42,000; that it belonged to a Spanish family named Domingo, who were then stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel; that they had become short of money in consequence of extravagant and prodigal conduct; that they had not received any money from Spain where they lived, or from their agent in Cuba, where they owned large property; that they were therefore compelled to raise money on their jewelry; that Mr. Plumb, knew them well, had raised money for them before and that they always paid up promptly. Judge Barnard, upon these representations, directed Mr. Anderson, his father-in-law, to advance $20,000 on the diamonds. On or about the 24 of May, following the date of the transaction last described, Mr. Plumb called at the house of Judge Barnard and desired to borrow $17,000 on another lot of diamonds which he represented belonged to a man named Hay, one of the chief stockholders of the American Express Company, who expected to be "short" for a few months, and who would pay promptly. Plumb, it appears, represented this lot of diamonds to be worth $60,000. The obliging Judge again directed his father-in-law to advance $17,000, as *collateral*, and Mr. Plumb left. Subsequently the Judge had a very annoying experience in endeavoring to trace up the ownership and true value of his two lots of diamonds, on which he had loaned altogether the sum of $37,000. Mr. Plumb failed to surrender to Tiffany's; he went to the Metropolitan Hotel to look for the Spanish family, he went to the American Express Company to look after Mr. Hay, the latter of whom was told by Mr. Leland that no such Spanish family as that described were or had been in the house, and at the American Express Company's office Mr. Hay was utterly unknown. He made a complaint and Plumb was indicted, but the circumstances of his arrest do not transpire.

Feeling in New York Business Circles.

The *Sunday Herald* says:—The late limitation of Congress of the powers of the Secretary of the Treasury and the consequent arrest of contraction have already had their effect in soothing the apprehensions of business men, and the commercial interest of the country breathes more freely. During the past week the aggregate number of the failures recorded has exceeded that of the corresponding week for 1866, although these failures have been none of remarkable importance; and, generally, the question of contraction having been settled in the negative, and the hand that throttled having been disengaged from the throat of trade, a systematic attempt is being made on the part of business men to recuperate and maintain themselves without further failure. Extensions of time are freely granted, even when circumstances hardly warrant it; capitalists manifest less indisposition to embark in speculative enterprises; and there is every indication that, the principal depressing cause removed, the duluess of the season will be weathered without a general toppling of business credits. To what ever cause it may be attributed, and whether or not to the action of Congress, a remarkable alteration in the aspect of affairs has taken place within the past week.

A Horrible Fraud.

The St. Louis correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: There is no telling the ways that men, greedy for gain, will not avail themselves of to advance their fortunes, especially during and since the war, as men have been found willing and anxious to sell soul and conscience for a little filthy lucre. A few days since an incident occurred which very forcibly illustrates this. An Irishmen was employed to dig up and remove some of the bodies of Union soldiers in the Wesleyan Cemetery of this city. In lifting the coffins he thought they seemed unusually hollow in their sound, and opening some of them found that to bodies had ever been placed in them at all, nothing but planks or square blocks of wood. The mystery to the honest Hibernian was great, but when it was told him that the Union soldiers were buried by contract, the undertaker receiving so much per coffin, and that the bodies could be sold at a handsome profit to some medical college, the doubt was at once removed, and the avenue to a large fortune immediately disclosed. This was only one of the ways that the war made men rich.

HOW TO CURE HAMS.—The hams of Maryland and Virginia have for a long time enjoyed a high reputation. Premiums for hams were awarded at a late meeting of the Maryland agricultural society. Those who had opportunities of examining the hams, report, says the *American Farmer*, that they were of excellent quality. The following is the receipt after which those were packed down which received the first premium: For one hundred pounds of pork take eight pounds of pulverized alum, two ounces of saltpetre, two pounds of brown sugar, one and a half ounces of potash, and four gallons of water. Mix the above ingredients and pour them upon the meat after it has laid about two days in the tub. Let the hams lie about six weeks in the pickle, and let them dry off a few days before smoking them. I generally rub the meat well in salt when I pack it down. The meat should be quite cold before it is packed in the tubs.

IF each householder would only attend to the condition of his own sidewalk, the present eminently unsatisfactory state of our streets would be remedied at once. About two minutes' labor, and the sprinkling of a peck of sawdust or ashes on each icy pavement, and the trouble would be all over. A simple thing surely, and yet we all go slipping and sliding along, some people not getting off so easily, when all might be made comfortable by doing a little more than willing it. But it is like the grand shout everybody was once to raise, of which the noise should reach the moon—everybody waits for the others to begin—there was meanwhile a profound silence, and there is meanwhile a contemptible state of things in the—what we may almost call—"nothoroughfares."

A SPECK OF WAR.

Mr. Seward's Organ on the Alabama Claims.

The Washington *Intelligencer*, of Friday, has a very significant editorial upon the subject of the Alabama claims, supposed to be inspired by Secretary Seward. After showing that the negotiations had now reached a dead-lock, owing to the refusal of the British Government to submit to arbitration the propriety of that Government recognizing the Confederate States as belligerents as proposed by Secretary Seward, it says—

"It is indisputable that the general feeling of Congress and the people is decidedly adverse to any adjustment on terms that will admit of the British pretensions on this subject. The late debate in the Senate, and the general tone of the press, show that on this matter the American people will yield nothing, even for the sake of peace. But still it is plain that we are not to suffer by having the British policy and conduct an open question. It is for Great Britain to look to the results of her own obstinacy, and the wrong-headedness of her legal counsellors. These consequences have been pointed out in the recent discussion in the Senate, and they will be to British maritime and commercial power most disastrous. We shall only be obliged in self defense, and, indeed, in vindication of national law, to adopt the example of Great Britain upon the occurrence of any war between her and any other power."

(From the Washington, Pa., Reporter.)

The State Treasurership.

One of the first important duties of the Legislature, after its organization, will be the election of a State Treasurer in the place of Mr. Kemble, the present incumbent. Already the matter has been largely canvassed, and a number of candidates are in the field. The contest, however, will be between two of the aspirants, namely, W. W. Irwin, of our neighboring county of Beaver, and Hon. George Connell, of Philadelphia. The struggle is as much between localities as between the two gentlemen just named. From a period beyond which (speaking almost literally) "the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," the city of Philadelphia has held this office in her grasp, and wielded the State Treasury to her own advantage. It is time we should have a change in this, as in many other matters, and that it should be known and recognized that there is a portion of Pennsylvania lying west of the Allegheny mountains, and that by no means insignificant. We bear our burdens, perform our duties, pay our taxes and roll up Union majorities as well as the people of the East. We have interests equally as great as theirs, and we claim to have a right which should be as fully regarded. The time has arrived when these truths must be pressed home to the people of the Eastern portion of this State. They have wielded the power and reaped the emoluments of the Commonwealth long enough—too long, indeed, for our welfare. We now demand a share. They have legislated to obtain most from the world—to transmit our traffic, to paralyze our resources, and to keep our vast mineral wealth forever embowelled in the earth. All this must end. The people of Western Pennsylvania imperatively demand it, and their Representatives will stand shoulder to shoulder to enforce it, that by the passage of a fair and free railroad law at the ensuing session of the Legislature, they shall be released from the shackles which have hitherto so gallingly bound them.

They ask, however, (and it is this which has led us to pen this article), that our interests should be considered in connection with the State Treasury. Whatever of benefit may accrue from the office will in no way turn to our common justice to receive. We present as our candidate, a man in every way qualified to fill the position—whose honor, integrity and ability none can question. He has a thorough acquaintance with the people of the Commonwealth, and is intimately acquainted with State affairs, financial and otherwise. As Commissary General of Pennsylvania during the war, he won a full reputation by his ability, assiduity and patriotism, as well as the unbounded esteem of all who were brought into intercourse with him—both citizens and soldiers—by his uniform courtesy and kindness. His interests are all identified with the West, and should he be elected—as we have little doubt he will be—the claims of the State will not suffer by his want of an advocate, no more watchful or devoted friend.

Against Mr. Connell, his competitor, personally we have not a word to say. As State Senator, position which he will occupy until next fall—he has been hard-working and useful to his constituents. We believe he is a gentleman of high character and undoubted ability. Against him ordinarily, however, we have much complaint to make. The west has had no more persistent foe in our legislative councils for many years past than Mr. Connell. He opposed the passage of a Free Railroad Law with intense bitterness; and was one of the men who voted for the infamous repeal of the Connellsville Railroad charter, and is still found among those who continue to oppose its restoration. Against every western interest he has invariably set his face with determined enmity, and as chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, was able to do much serious harm. Upon these grounds we oppose his election to the State Treasurership, and in so opposing him we are satisfied we represent the unanimous feeling of the West on the subject. We caution Western members to stand firm, and not be frightened or cajoled in this matter. Their constituents will hold them to a strict account. Let them remember that the bare growth of years of injustice and wrong made known through wishes most positively expressed, must not be disregarded.

PERSONAL.

—Unfavorable news as to the state of the Pope's health is confirmed by letters from Rome. It is said that during the last few days the sanitary condition of His Holiness has excited considerable anxiety, the energy and firmness which he displayed during the recent political events having been succeeded by a reaction which has occasioned great debility. A report of the death of the Pope was circulated in Paris a day or two since, and some of the journals actually announced the decease of the Holy Father, but an official contradiction has been given to the rumor.

—The Japanese Prince, brother to the Tycoon of Japan, and whom the Count Newsman designated as "His Highness to Rugawa Mimbuko," is at present on a visit to England. He was conducted to Windsor Castle, and formally presented to the Queen by Lord Stanley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He was received on his arrival and departure at the railway station by a guard of honor of the Grenadier Guards, and conducted to and from the castle in a royal carriage.

—Dr. South, when once preaching before Charles II., observed that the monarch and his attendants began to nod, and some of them soon after snored, on which he broke off his sermon, and said, "Lord Lauderdale, let me entreat you to rouse yourself; you snore so loud that you will awake the king."

—In the course of a sermon last Sunday, Rev. Mr. Gallaher, of Brooklyn, said Rev. Mr. Beecher was one of the best ministers and speakers in the country, but he had not succeeded as a novel writer. This remark "brought down the house" in a *wild* way.

PERFUMERY

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

We have just received for our Holiday sales, one of the largest an most superb stock of elegant Perfumery and Toilet Articles that we have ever displayed. It consists of the very finest of French, English and American makes, such as Lubin, Conray, Low, Edc, Bayley and others. Also a fine assortment of

Hair Brushes, Combs,
Ladies' Companions,
Glove Boxes,
Cigar Stands,
Tertfine Stands,
Work Boxes,
Genuine Havana Cigars,

And a large stock of other goods suitable for presents.

MCCLARRAN & M'KENNAN, Druggists,
88 Market street, cor. Diamond, near Fifth street,

DYSPEPSIA

Has sent thousands to untimely graves who might have been saved by

METCALFE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

If they had but known their value. The worst cases have been cured by them. For sale by all Druggists.

METCALFE'S HONEY COUGH BALM

Is fast taking the place of all the old fashioned cough remedies. It never fails to relieve the most violent cough, and for throat diseases it is invaluable. Price $1 00. Sold by all Druggists.

All the worst forms of rheumatism are being cured daily by

METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

This wonderful medicine never fails, and thousands who have suffered excruciating agony for years are instantly relieved and soon cured by a few doses.

METCALFE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

Are daily effecting wonders. They have cured over 9,000 persons of Dyspepsia during the last three months. All those affected with that terrible disease are advised to try them.

METCALFE'S HONEY COUGH BALM.

Are your children subject to croup? Remember it comes like a thief in the night. If you value their lives keep a bottle of this wonderful medicine in the house. The dose is small and it never fails to effect a cure.

Sole agent for Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania,

JOS. FLEMING, Druggist,
No. 84 MARKET STREET,

REMOVAL.

GREAT SALE AT COST.

My large stock of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS is offered at cost. I am preparing to move into my new building, No. 136 SMITHFIELD STREET, between Fifth and Sixth streets, and will dispose of my present stock AT VERY LOW PRICES.

JOHN ZWEIDINGER,
No. 160 Smithfield street.

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT,

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

IRRITATION OF THE LUNGS, A PERMANENT THROAT DISEASE, OR CONSUMPTION,

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered. Sold everywhere. d*

WANTED TO RENT—A GOOD HOUSE of Eight or Ten Rooms, with modern improvements, in a desirable locality, in Pittsburgh, Allegheny or suburbs. Would like to make arrangements immediately, and to occupy between January 1st and April 1st, or even later, if a new house about being finished could be secured. Best of reference and security given. Address, stating location, LOCK BOX 368,
Pittsburgh Postoffice.

1868.

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

A Paper for the Business Community and Household.

Presidential Year.

Now is the Time to Subscribe.

It is unnecessary to occupy time or space in setting forth the character of the COMMERCIAL. Its standing as the leading newspaper in Pennsylvania—although the most recently established of the first class papers of the country—is already assured. At no time an experiment, it has steadily grown in circulation, strength and patronage, until it has become recognized everywhere not only as the leading journal in this State, but the favorite with the reading public in a large part of Ohio, West Virginia and even beyond their borders. It employs the telegraph on a scale equalled only by the great papers of the larger cities. As a COMMERCIAL PAPER it has a recognized standing at home and abroad, and is read by the most intelligent of all classes, among whom it exerts an influence second to no other in the State. Its MARKET REPORTS are carefully prepared by competent reporters, and we employ every means to insure completeness and reliability.

Republican in politics, the COMMERCIAL does not scruple to be independent and criticises freely the leading men of the party. Adhering firmly to the fundamental principles of that party, it believes success is most surely achieved by freely discussing propositions and measures, with the view of assisting the reader to arrive at correct conclusions.

Entering, as we now are, on the Presidential year, a preference for GEN. GRANT for the PRESIDENCY has already been expressed. In this respect, the COMMERCIAL was one of the first to take a decided stand; and it has the satisfaction of having already seen its favorite the accepted of the great majority of the Republican party.

In State affairs the COMMERCIAL is the unflinching advocate of a FREE RAILROAD LAW and a LIBERAL SYSTEM OF IMPROVEMENTS for the development of the vast resources of our State, whereby she will be enriched and the welfare of her citizens advanced.

Our aim from the first has been to make the COMMERCIAL SECOND TO NONE AS A GENERAL NEWSPAPER. We leave nothing untried to accomplish this object. So well have we redeemed our promises, that we deem it useless to make new ones in this or any other particular.

Terms of the Daily Commercial.

Daily Subscribers, (per year,) - - - - $10 00
Delivered by Carrier, (per week,) - - - 25
Single Copies, - - - - 5

The Weekly Commercial

Is a large 36 column newspaper, containing few advertisements. Its ample columns contain a complete compendium of the news of the week, the leading editorials from the DAILY, and all the foreign and home markets carefully reported and corrected expressly for the WEEKLY up to the date of each issue. It is emphatically a Family Newspaper.

Terms of Subscription, in Advance.

One Copy, (one year,) - - - - - $2 00
One Copy, (six months,) - - - - - 1 00
In Clubs of twenty, - - - - - 1 50

Office, Commercial Building, No. 76 Fifth street.
Address,
COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PATTERSON & BULLOCK,

No. 77 WOOD ST.,

STILL CONTINUE TO RECEIVE NEW ACCESSIONS TO THEIR FULL STOCK OF

NOTIONS,

Shirts, Drawers, &c.

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF

GLOVES

IN THE MARKET.

HEAVY BUCK GLOVES,

AT $13 00 PER DOZEN.

Super. Fur Top Kid Gloves,

AT $15 00 PER DOZEN.

Beak Gauntlet Gloves,

AT $7 50 PER DOZEN.

AND ALL GRADES AT PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES.

WE WILL CHARGE NOTHING FOR SHOWING GOODS.

Buyers will do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

NO. 77 WOOD ST.

NEW ORLEANS

Sugars and Molasses.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF THE SEASON.

SOLD AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Will be receiving regularly through the Season, SUGAR AND MOLASSES, bought by our Mr. CHARLES ARBUCKLE, now in New Orleans.

ARBUCKLES & CO,

244 and 244 LIBERTY STREET.

WATCHES.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

FOR SALE BY

J. R. REED & CO.

JEWELRY.

Gold Chains,
Pins,
Ear Rings,
Finger Rings,
Sleeve Buttons, &c.,

For sale by

J. R. REED & CO.

SILVER WARE.

Tea Sets, Water Pitchers,
Castors, Cake Baskets,
Waiters, Ferry Dishes,
Syrup Pitchers, Spoons,
Forks, Card Cases,
Soup Ladles, &c., &c.,

For sale by

J. R. REED & CO.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Minced Meat, Figs, Raisins, Prunes, fresh Pineapple, Peaches, Plums, Pears, Oranges, Strawberries, Winslow's Green Corn, Green Peas, Tomatoes, Lima Beans, Succotash, Grosse & Black well's celebrated ENglish Pickles, Cranberries, Shaker Dried Corn and Beef Tongues.

For sale at the Family Grocery of

LEWIS & MCCLURE,
136 Liberty street.

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,

Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen.

Having opened a Store in the city, we are now prepared to furnish our friends and customers with

Bouquets, Cut Flowers,
Wreathes, Crosses,
Christmas Trees,
Birds and Bird Cages,
Rustic and Wire Baskets,
Gold Fish and Fish Globes,
Immortelles,
Pruning Knives, &c., &c.

Call and examine our stock at No. 114 SMITHFIELD STREET, opposite the Postoffice.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—ALL persons interested will take notice that Letters Testamentary have this day been issued by the Register of Allegheny county to the undersigned, as Executors of the last will and testament of JAMES WOOD, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased. All persons indebted to the estate of said decedent will call and make payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against said estate will forthwith present the same, duly proposed, for settlement to the undersigned, at No. 115 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JAMES T. WOOD,
CHARLES WOOD,
BENJ. B. HEATH,
December 11, 1867. Executors.

NOTICE

TO MARBLE WORKERS AND DESIGNERS.

A design is wanted for a SOLDIERS' MONUMENT either in Marble or Granite, such Monument to cost from Seven to Ten Thousand Dollars. Fifty Dollars will be paid for the design, accepted by the Trustees of Monumental Association, unless the party furnishing the same should get the contract. Rejected designs carefully returned. Address for thirty days, J. W. HOLLIDAY, Steubenville O.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of MARY BARBER, GARBER, deceased, late of Lawrenceville, Allegheny county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment for the same, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same without delay for payment to the subscriber.

M. M. BOSWORTH, Administrator,
Lawrenceville, Pa.

ACCOUNTS

INVESTIGATED, BALANCED AND CLOSED,

By an experienced Practical Accountant. Address

POSTOFFICE BOX NO. 505,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN ELEGANT

HOLIDAY PRESENT.

TWENTY REASONS

FOR BUYING A

MASON

The Daily Commercial

SNOW.

BY DAVID CRAY.

Flowers upon the summer lea,
Dahlies, Kingcups, pale primroses—
These are rung from sea to sea.
As many a darling rhyme discloses,
Tangled wood and hawthorn-ce oaie
In many a song ful avatch the theme;
But never yet, as well I mind,
In all their verses can I find
A simple tune, with quiet flow,
To match the falling of the snow.

O weary passed each winter day,
And wistfully how let each sinner night;
O chilly grew each wizard way,
And blasts enfolded every height;
And ever on the window-pane
A flowered gust blew down with rain,
And day by day in tawny brown
The Loggie at e am came heaving down—
I could have fallen asleep and dreamed
Until again spring sunshine gleamed.

And what! said I, is this the mode
That winter kings it now-a-days?
The Robin keeps his own abode,
And pipes his Independent lays.
I've seen the day on Merkland hill,
That snow has fallen with a will,
Even in November! Now, alas,
The whole year round we see the grass—
Ah, winter now may come and go
Without a single fall of snow.

It was the latest day but one
Of winter, as I questioned thus;
And south! an angry mood was on,
And a thing most scandalous:
When to my sash-baluisters on the pane
With sudden tinkle rang small h,
Till in an ecstacy of joy
I clapped and shouted like a boy—
O, rain may come and rain may go,
But what can match the fa ling snow!

It draped the naked sycamore
On Pondcroft Hill above the well;
The elms of Rosebank o'er and o'er
Were silvered richly as it fell;
The distant Campsie peaks were lost,
And in these Crifflin with his host
Of gloomy pine trees disappeared;
Nor even a lonely ridge upreared.
O, rain may come and rain may go,
But what can match the falling snow!

Afar upon Solsgirth moor,
Each feather sprig of withered brown
Is fringed with thread of silver pure
As slow the soft flakes waver down;
And on Glenconner's lofty path,
And Garthdore's still and open strath,
It fal-ith, quick as the light
Of morning o'er the quickening earth,
O, rain may come and rain may go,
But what can match the falling snow!

And all around our Merkland home
Is laid a sheet of virgin lawn;
On fairer, softer, ne'er did roam
The nimble Oread or Faun.
There is a wonder in the air,
A living beauty everywhere;
As if the whole had ne'er been planned,
But touched by Merland's famous w and,
Suddenly woke beneath his hand
To potent bliss in fairy show—
A mighty ravishment of snow!

The Housekeeper.

SOYER'S CHRISTMAS PUDDING.—This receipt, if closely followed, would, at this festive season of the year, save tons of fruit and other expensive ingredients, which are partly wasted for the want of knowing how to turn them to the best advantage. This pudding will be found sufficient for eight persons after a Christmas dinner. Carefully prepare the following previous to making the pudding: Four ounces of stoned raisins, four ounces of sultanas, half a pound of well-cleaned currants, half a pound of beef suet, chopped fine, two ounces of powdered white sugar, four ounces of flour, half a pound of bread-crumbs, twelve bitter almonds blanched, chopped small, half a nutmeg grated, two ounces of candied citron, the peel of half a small lemon, chopped fine, separately, put in a basin, break over four eggs, and add half a gill of brandy. Mix these all well the evening before wanted, cover over till the morning; a id when all is prepared, add half a gill of milk, again well stir your pudding; slightly butter a cloth, sprinkle a little flour over, put it in a basin, pour in the mixture, tie your cloth in the usual way, not too tight; put in half a gallon of boiling water; add more now and then if required; let it simmer two hours thirty minutes, turn out of cloth, and serve on a hot dish.

Serve plain, if preferred, or with the sauce only. After which, when at the dining-room door, pour round a gill of either brandy or rum, which set on fire with a piece of paper; place the dish on the table, let it burn half a minute, and pour over it a sauce made as follows: half a pint of ordinary plain melted butter, rather thick, add to it two teaspoonfuls of sugar, the juice of half a lemon, and a pat of butter; stir quick, pour over your pudding when very hot. In the event of some of the ingredients, such as almonds, candied orange or lemon peel not being obtainable in some country places, the pudding will still be good, although not so dilicate in flavor.

STUFFING FOR TURKEYS, FOWLS, AND VEAL.—Chop finely one quarter of a pound of suet, and with it mix double the quantity of bread crumbs, a large spoonful of chopped parsly, nearly a teaspoonful of thyme and marjoram, mixed, one eighth of a nutmeg, some grated lemon peel, salt and pepper, and bind the whole with two eggs. A teaspoonful of finely-shred shalot or onion may be added at pleasure.

BOILED TURKEY.—Draw your turkey, wash it clean, season it with salt, but no pepper. Make a force-meat of some cold veal finely minced, a little grated ham, pepper and salt to the taste; add also a little grated nutmeg and powdered mace. Fill the crop of the turkey with this force-meat, tie or skewer it well. Dredge flour over it, and wrap it in a napkin. Put it in a large pot with plenty of water which has been salted. Let it boil for about two hours, which will cook it sufficiently, unless it be a very large one. Take it out of the napkin, place it on a large dish, garnish the edges of the dish with double parsley, and serve with a rich oyster sauce in a tureen.

MINCED MEAT.—Five pounds of beef or tongue, of suet, seven pounds of sugar, seven pounds of apples; three pounds of raisins, three pounds of currants, three nutmegs, two ounces of cinnamon, a dessert spoonful of ground allspice, one small teaspoonful of ground mace, the juice of two lemons and the grated rind of one, moisten it with equal portions of wine and cider, brandy to the taste. Boil the meat in water which has been salted in the proportion of one teaspoonful of salt to every quart of water. When it is tender stand it away to get perfectly cold before it is chopped. Wash, pick and dry your currants, prepare the spices, and seed the raisins. Pare and core the apples, chop them fine, chop the meat very fine, add the fruit, sugar and spice, lemon-juice, and grated lemon rind, (also the brandy and wine.) Mix the whole thoroughly; it will be fit for use on the following day. If you wish to keep your minced meat for several weeks, chop the meat and add the currants, raisins sugar and spice, but leave out the apples, lemon, wine and cider; mix the other ingredients and merely moisten it with brandy; pack the mixture tightly in a stone jar and cover it close. When you wish to make it into pies, take out some of the meat, chop your apples and mix with it in the proportions given above. Moisten with cider, and add wine and brandy to your taste.

QUAKER PUDDING.—Scald a quart of milk; when almost cold put to it four eggs well beaten, a spoonful and a half of flour, some nutmegs and sugar; tie it close in a buttered cloth; boil it an hour. Turn it out with care, lest it should crack; melted butter, a little wine, and sugar.

POOR MAN'S CAKE.—One tablespoonful of butter, one egg, one cup of sugar, one of sweet milk or cream, one teaspoonful of soda and two of cream of tartar, mixed dry in two cups of flour.

Pat and the Deacon.

Some months ago, as Deacon Ingalls, of Swampscot, R. I., was travelling through the western part of the State of New York, he fell in with an Irishman who had lately arrived in this country, and was in search of a brother who had come before him and settled in some of the diggings in that part of the country.

Pat was a strong man, a true Roman Catholic, and had never seen the interior of a Protestant church. Ingalls was a pious man. He told Pat he was going to church, and invited his new-made friend to keep him company thither, his destination being a small meeting-house near by. There was a great revival there at the time, and one of the deacons, who was a very small man in stature, invited brother Ingalls to a seat in his pew. He accepted the invitation, followed by Pat, who looked in vain for the altar, &c. After he was seated, he turned around to brother Ingalls, and, in a whisper that could be heard all around he inquired:

"Sure, an isn't this a heretic church!"

"Hush!" said Ingalls, "if you speak a word they will put you out."

"Devil a word will I speak at all," replied Pat.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the pastor.

Pat was eyeing him very closely, when an old gentleman, who was standing in the pew directly in front of Pat, shouted "Amen!"

"Hist, ye divil!" rejoned Pat, in his loud whisper, which was heard by the minister: "be dacent and don't make a blockhead of yourself!"

The parson grew more fervent in his devotions. Presently the deacon uttered an audible groan—"Amen!"

"Hist, ye blackguard! Have ye no dacency at all!" said Pat, at the same time giving him a punch in the ribs, which caused him to lose his equilibrium.

The minister stopped, and extending his hands in a suppliant manner, said:

"Brethren, we cannot be disturbed in this way. Will some one put that man out!"

"Yes, your rivrence," shouted Pat, "I will do it."

And suiting the action to the word, he collared the deacon, and to the utter horror of the pastor, Brother Ingalls, and the whole congregation, he dragged him up the aisle, and, with a tremendous kick, sent him into the vestibule of the church.

JUST MARRIED.—A few weeks after a late marriage, a husband had some peculiar thought when putting on his last clean shirt, as he saw no appearance of a washing. He thereupon rose earlier than usual one morning and kindled a fire. When putting on the kettle he made a noise on purpose to arouse his wife. She immediately peeped over the blankets and then exclaimed, "My dear, what are doing!" He deliberately responded, "I've put on my last clean shirt, and I'm going to wash one now for myself." "Very well," replied Mrs. Easy, "you had better wash one for me, too, while you are at it."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN SUBJECT to Nervous Headache for years are restored to perfect health by one dose (forty drops) of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. It never fails.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Universal Philanthropy—Nearly one million boxes of pills are every month distributed throughout the towns and villages of the United States and Canada, and an almost equal amount of Ointment accompanies these orders. It may be said with truth, that Holloway's medicines are "Messengers of Joy, carrying healing on their wings" to millions oppressed by every form and type of disease. Sold by all Druggists.

SUNDRIES.

20 bbls Sweet Clover; 20 bbls Sweet Potatoes; 50 bxs Cheese, Hamburg, Goshen and Factory; 1,000 bush Potatoes; 500 bbls Apples; 15 bbls Hickory Nuts; 20 tons Minot Meal in store and for sale by VAN GORDER & SHEPARD, 360 Liberty street.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HORNE & CO.'S

GREAT SALE

STILL CONTINUES

THE GREATEST BARGAINS

OF THE DAY.

The Largest Store,

The Best Assortment

IN THIS CITY TO SELECT FROM,

IF YOU WANT

Christmas or New Year's Gifts,

COME TO

Nos. 77 and 79

MARKET STREET.

WE CONTINUE TO SELL

Cheaper than the Cheapest,

A LARGE STOCK

OF

NEW GOODS.

1,000 Dozen Handkerchiefs,

JUST OPENED,

ALL KINDS AND QUALITIES,

AND AT

NEW YORK PANIC PRICES!

Real and Imitation Laces,

HANDKERCHIEFS,

SETS,

COLLARS,

BARBES, COIFFEURS,

IN

POINTS,

POINT ABLIQUES AND

VALENCIENNES.

The Latest Importations

AND

CHOICE PATTERNS.

Embroideries, a splendid line,

Infant Robes, Caps and Waists.

Brocha Scarfs, very cheap.

Beautiful Pieces of Embroidery.

Fine Slipper Patterns.

Fine Silk Suspenders, Embroidered.

Cloak and Dress Ornaments.

Gent's Furnishing Goods, Ties, Scarfs, Shirts.

Zephyr Knit Goods.

Hoods, Nubias, Sontags, Scarfs, Mittens, Basques.

Two cases Balmoral Skirts, fresh goods, at $1 00.

Two cases Shirts and Drawers, at 50 cents.

600 Fair Real French Corsets, at $1 00.

Gloves and Hosiery, all kinds and cheaper than ever.

Brooches, Sets, Pins, Money Bags and Fancy Goods.

Fine Silk Umbrellas.

50 dozen Bradley's Duplex Skirt, at $1 00, a great bargain; and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Good Fleecy Lined Hose, 20 cents.

Extra Fleecy Lined Hose, 25 cents.

Ladies' Fine Fur Top Kid Gloves, $1 50.

600 good and fashionable Hoop Skirts, at 50 cents, just received.

WE ASK YOU TO CALL

AND

EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

GOOD GOODS

AND

Low Prices.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

Nos. 77 and 79

MARKET STREET,

HOLIDAY GOODS.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

At 12 1-2c, Dark Delaines.

At 6 1-4c, Calico for Comforts.

At 10c, Dark Fast Colored Prints.

At 62 1-2c, wide French Merinos.

At 25c, heavy White Shaker Flannel.

At 31c, heavy Barred Flannel.

At $1 25 each, Heavy Gray Blankets, slightly damaged.

At 25c each, a large lot of Sontags.

At 6 1-4c, a pair Children's All Wool Hose.

At 12 1-2c, Ladies' White Merino Hose.

At 18 3-4c per pound Good Batting.

At $3 00 each Beautiful Muffs.

At $3 00 each Beautiful Berthas and Collars.

Waterproof, Cloaking, Cassimeres.

Dress Goods, Shawls, Balmoral Skirts.

Nubias, Scarfs, Cloth and Kid Gloves,

Handkerchiefs, &c.

A LARGE AND

WELL SELECTED STOCK,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

BUY THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

PIANO AND ORGAN,

SCHOMACKER'S

GOLD MEDAL PIANO

AND

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGAN.

The SCHOMACKER PIANO combines all the late valuable improvements known to the construction of a first-class Instrument, and has always been awarded the highest premium wherever exhibited.

Its tone is Full, Sonorous and Sweet.

The workmanship for Durability and Beauty, surpasses all others.

Prices from $350 to $1350 (according to style and finish), cheaper than all other so-called first-class Pianos.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGAN stands at the head of all Reed Instruments in producing the *most perfect pipe quality of tone* of any similar instrument made in this country. It is simple and compact in construction, and not liable to get out of order. *Carpenter's Patent For Humanic Tremolo* is only to be found in this Organ. Prices from $100 to $350. Warranted for Five Years.

Barr, Knake & Buettler,

12 ST. CLAIR ST., Pittsburgh.

AT

EVANS' NOVELTY,

THE LARGEST

AND

MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

OF

GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR

Christmas Presents,

IN THE CITY.

Fresh and desirable stock, offered at prices never before known in Pittsburgh.

Watches,
Silver Plated Ware, of every description:
Pocket Books and Wallets,
Dominoes and Chess Men,
Meerschaum Pipes,
Ladies' Purses,
Traveling Bags,
Watch Stands,
Note Cases,
Segar Cases,
Portemonnaies,
Fine Gold Jewelry,
Work Boxes,
Razors,
Writing Desks,
Albums,
Ladies' Companions,
Pocketbooks,
Portfolios,
Carvers,
Bohemian and Ruby Vases,
Engraved and Ruby Cologne Bottles,
China and Decorated Vases,
Wine Glasses, &c.

The above comprises but a small part of our extensive assortment. Large line of Goods for

CHILDREN'S PRESENTS.

ANY ARTICLE ON THE COUNTER FOR 25c.

M. A. EVANS & CO.,

59 FIFTH STREET.

1867. Christmas Gifts. 1867.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET.

GREAT HOLIDAY SALE

OF

Magnificent Presents

Jewel and Work Boxes,
Handkerchief and Glove Boxes,
Elegant Perfumery Stands,
Cigar and Dressing Cases,
Fine Fans and Belt Clasps,
Fine Jet and Fancy Jewelry,
Morocco Wallets and Bags,
Plain and Embroidered Handkerchiefs,
Fine Cashmere Scarfs,
Fine Cloth and Kid Gloves,
Real and Imitation Laces,

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Undershirts and Drawers

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

EAR MUFFS!

Just the thing for this cold snap. A complete line of TRIMMINGS, CORSETS, SKIRTS, ZEPHYR AND KNIT GOODS.

All goods sold at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET.

NOW READY FOR CHRISTMAS.

A large and choice variety of our

FINE CONFECTIONERY,

Made from Double Refined Sugar, strictly pure and highly flavored.

VANELLA ROASTED ALMONDS.
WHITE NONGET "GLACE" FRUIT.
CHOCOLATE AND COCOA FRUIT PASTE.
CHOICE CREAM IMITATION FRUIT.
COCOA NUT CHOCOLATES.
ORANGE CHOCOLATES.
VANELLA CREAM CHOCOLATES.
CREAM FRUIT PASTE.
MARSH MELLOWS.
CHOCOLATE, STRAWBERRY AND VANELLA CARAMETS.
Also, FINE CREAM BON BONS, JELLIES, &c.
HANDSOME FRENCH BOXES, CORNETS, &c.

REYMER & BROS.,

NOS. 126 AND 128 WOOD STREET.

TOYS, TOYS, TOYS,

AT

Ed. Foerster's,

No. 161 SMITHFIELD STREET,

You will find a Splendid Assortment of

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

HUSBAND'S MAGNESIA.

5 GRO. FOR SALE BY
B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,
Corner Wood and First sts.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

85 FIFTH STREET.

OFFER DRESS GOODS,
CLOTH AND VELVET SACQUES.
BROCHE SHAWLS,
LACE GOODS, &c.,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

NEW ARRIVAL

AT THE

NEW WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS HOUSE

OF

DUNCAN & HUGUS,

53 and 55 WOOD STREET.

A FULL LINE OF

CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS,
WATERPROOF CLOAKINGS,
LADIES' SACKINGS,
CANTON FLANNELS,
RED, YELLOW AND WHITE FLANNELS,
BLANKETS.

ALL MAKES OF

BARRED COUNTRY FLANNELS.
BROWN AND BLEACHED SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS.
TICKINGS,
PRINTS.
DRESS GOODS,
COTTON BATTING.
NOTIONS, &c.

W. C. DUNCAN,
D. HUGUS.

BARRED FLANNEL.

THE WELL KNOWN

KITTANNING

BARRED

FLANNEL,

IN

BLACK AND RED, & BLACK AND WHITE.

A LARGE STOCK,

OFFERED AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,

54 WOOD STREET.

DRY GOODS,

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

J. W. BARKER & CO.

59 MARKET ST.

We invite the particular attention of WHOLESALE BUYERS, to our Stock, complete in all the Various Departments of FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS, and to the fact that we sell everything at the VERY LOWEST EASTERN PRICES, and cut all kinds of goods into quantities to suit purchasers.

A SPLENDID LINE OF

Seasonable Goods,

AT

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S.

UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

WOOLEN SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
SILK UNDERWEAR,
YARNS, WORSTEDS AND
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS.

Also, a Complete Assortment of

MILLINERY and STRAW GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES AND LACE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, RIBBONS, FLOUNCES,
VELVET RIBBONS, in Blacks and Colors.
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
LADIES' and GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
NOTIONS, &c.,

ALL AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,

AT

Nos 77 and 79 Market St.

CHEAP GOODS.

DRESS GOODS.
FRENCH POPLINS.
IRISH POPLINS.
FRENCH CHINTZES.
YARD WIDE LINENS, 25c.
YARD WIDE MUSLINS, 12 1-2c.
HUCKABACK TOWELS, very cheap.
TABLE LINENS.
10-4 SHEETINGS, QUILTS, &c.

JOHN PORTER,

91 MARKET STREET.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

WARM AIR REGISTERS

AND VENTILATORS,

Black or White Enameled, Square or Round, at BISSELL & CO.'S, No. 235 Liberty street.

CARPETS.

IMMENSE

REDUCTION

IN

CARPETS,

FOR

THIRTY DAYS.

CLEARANCE SALE!

WE ARE NOW

SELLING ALL GOODS

IN OUR LINE,

AT A

GREAT SACRIFICE,

FOR CASH.

Velvet, Brussels,

Three-Ply

and Ingrain

CARPETS,

OF ALL GRADES.

OIL CLOTHS

OF EVERY WIDTH.

MATTINGS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Carriage Robes,

Piano Covers,

Hassocks,

Rugs and Mats,

AT

ASTONISHINGLY

LOW PRICES.

OLIVER

M'CLINTOCK

AND COMPANY,

23

FIFTH STREET.

1867. 1867.

WINTER STOCK.

CARPETS,

MATTINGS,
OIL CLOTH,
WINDOW SHADES,
DRUGGETS,
MEDALLION DRUGGETS,
MATS AND RUGS,
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
ALL WOOL INGRAIN.

A Good Assortment, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

21 FIFTH STREET,

OVER BATES & BELL'S.

CARPETS

AT COST.

PREPARATORY TO

TAKING STOCK.

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

OIL CLOTHS

HOLLANDS,

AND

ALL-WOOL INGRAINS.

RAG CARPETS,

A SPECIALTY.

McCALLUM BROS.,

51 FIFTH STREET.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

CONNELLSVILLE

GAS COAL COMPANY.

We have opened a new Coal Mine, and are now prepared to fill all orders for SUPERIOR COKE, either at our mines at Connellsville, or in Pittsburgh. We will deliver at any point along the line of the Connellsville Railway. Address orders to J. S. McHUGH, Connellsville. Every order promptly attended to.

COAL, COKE, LIME.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE

Gas, Coal and Coke Co

Office and Yard on Marion Avenue, near P., F. W. & C. RR., Allegheny City.

LEWIS LAMB, Gen. Agent.

Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West. fe9

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

T. C. JENKINS.

CHECKERED FRONT,

273 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND

WHOLESALE DEALER IN FLOUR AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

Weekly Prices Current and Marking Plates sent to Consignors.

PAINTERS.

REMOVED.

JOHN F. CLULEY

HAS REMOVED TO 134 SMITHFIELD ST.

Directly opposite the old stand.

BAILEY & BROTHER,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,

NO. 13 SMITHFIELD STREET.

1y28-1y

MANUFACTURERS.

TO

Builders & Contractors,

GREAT WESTERN PLANING MILL AND BOX FACTORY,

COR. MARBURY ST. AND DUQUESNE WAY,

Will furnish Flooring, Weather Boarding, Sash, Doors, Blinds and Brackets of every variety.

MOULDINGS of the Latest and Neatest Styles. WINDOW and other FRAMES made on shortest notice. PALINGS also on hand, all made in the best workmanlike manner and of first-class material. SCROLL AND RESAWING done with neatness and dispatch. BOXES of every description made on shortest possible notice. All work and material delivered to any point within city and its suburbs.

Particular attention given to Stair Building, and everything pertaining to that Branch. Under the supervision of O. CHESTER, Esq.

JOHN HEATH.

TUTHS

DAVIS & PHILLIPS,

BRASS AND IRON

FOUNDERS AND FINISHERS

Railway, Steamboat, Engineers, Rolling Mill, Refinery and Oil Well Supplies;

MANUFACTURERS OF

MALLEABLE AND GRAY IRON GAS & STEAM FITTINGS,
PLUMBERS' AND GAS FITTERS' GOODS,
ALL KINDS OF FINISHED BRASS WORK,
EASTMAN, ASHCROFT, ALLEN'S, AND ALL KINDS OF STEAM AND WATER GUAGES.
GIFFORD'S INJECTORS.

Agents for JUDSON'S GOVERNOR VALVES. (same price as at works).

We also manufacture the ECLIPSE STEAM PUMP of capacity from 20 to 1,500 gallons, per minute, and saves from 60 to 70 per cent. of fuel over all other Pumping Engines in Pittsburgh. The Eclipse Pump is also cheaper than any steam Pump in the market. Oil men and others wanting Steam Pumps please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Agents for the CAMDEN GAS PIPE CUTTING MACHINE, the best in the market for cutting screws on pipe.

STEAM ENGINE INDICATORS, an instrument to demonstrate the cut-off at each end of the stroke, and to regulate the same by it. Engineers are invited to call and examine the instrument.

SEE'S PATENT ROTARY DYNAMOMETER AND OIL TESTER.

HIGH PRESSURE STEAM RADIATORS.

Steam Whistles, Oil Globes, Gong Bells, Baggage Checks, Pipe Hooks, Lowering Sight Glasses, Test Gauge and Pump, Water and Oil Pumps of all kinds. Also, Gas and Steam Fitters' Tools, Stocks, Dies, Taps, Screw Plates, Tongs, Files, Pipe and Pipe Vises.

We employ competent labor to fit up public and private houses, Oil Refineries, Rolling Mills, or to put up in place all goods we manufacture or sell.

DAVIS & PHILLIPS

Nos. 110 Water and 104 First Sts,

PITTSBURGH.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Patent Rolled Cast Steel Saw Plates,
Extra Quality Tool Cast Steel,
Patent Rolled Saw Plates,
Cast and German Spring and Plow Steel,
Springs, Axles, Steel Tire,
Plow Molds, Shares, Shovel Wings, &c., &c.

82 WATER and 100 FIRST STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS,

(ESTABLISHED IN 1845.)

ANDERSON, COOK & CO.

Manufacturers of every description of

STEEL,

BEST REFINED TOOL STEEL.

Mill, Mulay, Circular, Gang and Cross Cut

SAW PLATES,

Spring, Cast and German Plow and Blister Steel.
Shovel and Tire, Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad Spring and Frog Steel.
Office and Works, CORNER HARRISON and FIRST STREETS, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Warehouse, 140 to 146 Second street.
Orders may be left at No. 27 FIFTH STREET.

BLACK DIAMOND

STEEL WORKS,

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.

Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, square, flat and octagon, all sizes.
Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.
Office and Warehouse, Nos. 139 and 141 FIRST and 130 and 132 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

HARDWARE.

HARDWARE.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE,

CABINET MAKERS' HARDWARE,

MACHINISTS' TOOLS

JOS. WOODWELL & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

Hardware,

CORNER OF WOOD AND SECOND STS.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

SADDLERY AND

CARRIAGE HARDWARE.

Just Received, a full line of

SADDLERY and CARRIAGE HARDWARE and CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,

Direct from the manufacturers, at greatly reduced rates. Also, a large assortment of

HORSE BLANKETS AND LAPPING ROBES,

All of which we offer to the Trade at New York Prices.

Those in want of any goods in our line, are respectfully invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

THOMAS HARE & BRO,

NO. 135 WOOD STREET.

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

MALIN & HAMMETT,

IRON COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

PIG METAL AND BLOOMS

Nos. 69 and 70 WATER STREET,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

DAV. CRAWFORD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

In PIG METAL, BLOOMS, ORE, WROUGHT SCRAP IRON, FIRE BRICK and CLAY, &c.

Warehouse and Office, Nos. 366 and 368 PENN STREET. Storage furnished. Consignments solicited.

G. S. BRYAN.....JOHN A. CAUGHEY.

BRYAN & CAUGHEY,

(Successors to George S. Bryan & Co.,)

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &c.,

NO. 74 WATER STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PETROLEUM.

EUREKA OIL WORKS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

EUREKA CARBON OIL,

THE CELEBRATED

Eureka Sperm Lubricating Oils.

And Wholesale Dealers in

Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Lard, Sperm, Whale and Fish Oils.

R. C. MACHESNEY, Agent,

No. 19 IRWIN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

R. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY H. KING, Philadelphia

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN

PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.

Office, No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BREWERS.

JOS. SPENCER.....JAS. M'KAY.....ROBT. LIDDELL.

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.

SPENCER, M'KAY & CO.,

MALSTERS AND BREWERS,

OF ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT WATSON, Manager. aug8-1y

ECONOMY IN FUEL.—50 PER CENT. SAVED! Spear's Anti-Dust or Burner STOVES for Parlors, Halls, Dining Rooms, Chambers, Stores, Offices, etc., secures perfect cleanliness when poking the fire; entire safety of the fire and freedom from dust; requires very little attention; facilitates ventilation of room, and is a first-class gas consumer. Six sizes. Send for a circular, or call and examine. ROBERTS & SHEDBATT, Agents, No. 61 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh.

MANUFACTURERS

ESTABLISHED 1860.

E. B. MATTHEWS,

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in Brooms Broom Findings, Broom Machinery and Tools.

Office and Salesrooms, No. 325 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh, Pa. Factory, No. 214 CHESTNUT ST., Allegheny city, (Manchester).

W. T. JAQUITH.....L. O. LIVINGSTON.....W. H. BURT.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fine Ornamental and Machine Castings, Steam and Gas Fittings,

Loose Butt and Shutter Hinges, all sizes.

Improved Sash Pulleys & Weights,

Badgley's Patent Carriage Jacks, &c.

We warrant our work equal in point of finish and smoothness to best Eastern manufacture. Orders may be left at our WORKS, corner of Washington avenue and Sedgwick street, Allegheny city, or sent through Pittsburgh Postoffice, and receive prompt attention.

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MILLS AND SMELTING WORKS.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SHEATH, BRAZIERS AND BOLT COPPER,
PRESSED COPPER BOTTOMS,
RAISED STILL BOTTOMS,
SPELTER SOLDER, &c.

Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c. Constantly on hand Tinner's Machines and Tools.

Warehouse, 140 FIRST and 140 SECOND STS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. ap

EVERSON, PRESTON & CO.

PENNSYLVANIA IRON WORKS.

WAREHOUSE,

165 FIRST STREET,

OPPOSITE REAR OF MONONGAHELA HOUSE,

PITTSBURGH.

ADAMS, M'KEE & CO.,

Pittsburgh Novelty Works,

CORNER OF GRANT AND FIRST STREETS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FAIRBANK'S PATENT PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.
JANUS FACED PATENT DOOR LOCKS AND LATCHES.
PAINT AND COFFEE MILLS, MALLEABLE IRON, &c.

DASH, WRIGHT & CO.,

Sheffield Cutlery Works,

SOHO BRIDGE, PITTSBURGH,

MANUFACTURERS OF THEIR

PATENT PEN KNIFE AND SCISSORS COMBINED.

Also, Pen and Pocket Cutlery. Cutlery repaired at short notice; also, Tailors' Shears Ground and Set. All orders left at the store of G. W. DASH, No. 1, Merchant's Hotel Building, Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa., will receive prompt attention. if

ROBERT C. TOTTEN. NATHANIEL B. HOGE.

FULTON FOUNDRY.

SIXTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Warehouse, 131 Wood street.

TOTTEN & CO.,

Successors to Joseph Pennock and Pennock & Totten.

Manufacturers of Chill Rolls, warranted; Nail Machines, Soft Rolls, Screwers, Paddling Heating and Puddling Furnace Plates, of improved patterns, plain and corrugated; Bar, Boiler and Plate Iron Shears and Punches, of latest improved patterns. Rolling Mill Castings and Heavy Machinery generally.

Gas Retorts, Oil Stills, Hot Blast Pipes, Sugar Kettles, Coke Fronts and Window Heads for Gas and Water Pipe, either bowl or flange; Rolls turned, and all fitting done to order. A large assortment of rolling mill patterns purchased from the Fort Pitt Foundry. Sole manufacturers for Allegheny County of Heine's Recuperative Benzole Burner, adapted to all heating purposes. jan1-1y

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD PITTSBURGH

WHITE LEAD,
RED LEAD,
LITHARGE
AND
ZINC.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.,

WHITE LEAD WORKS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, LITHARGE AND ZINC.

Office, 9 SMITHFIELD ST., Monongahela House.

Mackintosh, Hemphill & Co.

Founders and Machinists,

IRON CITY WORKS,

COR. PIKE AND O'HARA AND PIKE AND WALNUT STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BLAST ENGINES,
ROLLING MILL ENGINES,
SAW, GRIST AND PLANING MILL ENGINES,
ROLLING MILL AND OTHER MACHINERY.
CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

☞ Prompt attention given to REPAIRS.

MACHINE CARD CLOTHING.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

E. P. STETSON,

(Successor to Everett Stetson),

MANUFACTURER OF

Machine Card Clothing,

Of Every Description,

FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MACHINERY,

WALPOLE, MASS.

An extensive reference given if desired.

ORDERS SOLICITED AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

SWORD'S

Self Tempering Steam Power

BRICK MACHINE,

MANUFACTURED BY THE

PITTSBURGH BRICK MACHINE

AND

BRICK MANUFACTURING CO.

This Machine takes the clay direct from the bank, (without the preparation, by soaking, necessary for "soft mud" machines), and tempers it thoroughly, pressing, in steel moulds, brick stiff enough to be sacked up right high in the yard as made. For cutting with the trowel, bearing hard usage, and making a strong, true wall, there are no better brick known. The cost of making them by this machine is from 95 cents to $1 10 per 1,000, according to the rates of wages. This we guarantee. The machine is built entirely of iron and steel; and in the best style for permanent use in working clay. Apply for circulars, giving full information, at the office.

52 CANAL STREET,

Near the Union R. R. Depot,

d* Pittsburgh, Pa.

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS.

LLOYD & BLACK,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Best Common Refined Charcoal and Juniata Bloom Iron.

MERCHANT BAR, ROUND AND SQUARE IRON;
HOOP, BAND AND SHEET IRON;
BOILER PLATE IRON;
ANGLE AND T IRON;
CYLINDER, GUARD AND FINGER IRON;
DRAG AND DROPPER BARS;
SMALL T RAILS, 20, 16 and 14 pounds to the Yard.
WROUGHT CHAIRS and SPIKES for same;
FLAT RAILS, Punched and Countersunk;
COAL SCREEN IRON;
NAILS AND SPIKES;

Warehouse and Office at the Works, GREENOUGH STREET.

A contin

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

To-morrow Will be Christmas!

This happy announcement will be upon every tongue to-day, and to print it seems a very unnecessary thing. But it does not do to repeat what is necessarily thing. But it does not do to repeat what is necessarily thing. But it does not do to repeat what is necessarily